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Cut in 'Phone Calls Asked; Ohio Aids Service Votes; C. I. O. to Oppose Martin

The World's Day—June 29, 1942

Washington: 'Phone Call Reduction Sought

An increase of more than 50 per cent in long distance telephone calls during the past 18 months was reported by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who said that the country faces "some undesirable alternatives" unless there is a voluntary reduction in use of telephones.

An extension of 10 days in the rubber collection drive was ordered by President Roosevelt after receiving a report from Secretary of the Interior Ickes and William R. Boyd, Jr., director of the campaign, that collections through June 27 had brought in a total of 219,000 tons, described as disappointing.

Need for rationing 15 different items was foreseen by Price Administrator Henderson, testifying before the House Appropriations Committee; he expressed concern that present price ceilings will not hold. [Page 3.]

Three hundred and eighteen collective bargaining elections were conducted in May, the National Labor Relations Board reported. In 154 instances, Congress of Industrial Organizations unions received a majority; in 104, American Federation of Labor unions were chosen; in 27, unaffiliated unions were elected, and in 33 cases the workers voted for no union.

Regular Saturday mail service for the Fourth of July, except for rural delivery, was ordered throughout the country by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker.

Full Production on July 4 was ordered by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson, who said: "On Independence Day this year we can pay proper honor to our freedom only by working in the defense of that freedom."

Arrival of soldiers overseas will be reported to relatives and friends on special cards filled out by the men and left at ports of embarkation, the War Department announced. The cards will be mailed on receipt of a report from a commander aboard each transport.

The Swedish liner Drottningholm is expected to arrive in New York tomorrow with several hundred United States citizens from Lisbon, Portugal.

National: Ohio Facilitates Soldiers' Votes

Steps to facilitate voting for Ohio men now in the armed forces, eliminating five procedural steps normally required, were announced by the Secretary of State at Columbus. [Page 3.]

Gen. Douglas MacArthur will receive the Congressional Medal awarded by the President and Congress March 25 at a private ceremony tomorrow in Melbourne. The presentation to be made by the United States Minister, Nelson Johnson, Radio Melbourne said in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

New England: Martin Opposed by C. I. O.

Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts announced it will oppose re-election of Joseph W. Martin, Jr., leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, in the coming Congressional elections. [Page 2].

Youths of 18 and 19 years, and some of 20 years must register tomorrow in latest of national manpower surveys. [Page 4.]

Along with "no gas" signs to plague the Eastern States motorist, the price of gasoline rose 2½ cents a gallon throughout the 17 States within the rationed area. [Page 2.]

A world governmental organization, consisting of vanquished as well as victor nations, to keep the peace in postwar years was advocated at the Institute of International Relations. [Page 5.]

Americas: $2,000,000 U. S. Loan to Costa Rica

Costa Rica obtained a loan of $2,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to help meet obligations and for public works.

Colombia's President-elect, Alfonso Lopez, will arrive in Washington about July 10 as a guest of the Government.

In Europe: British to Arm Oppressed Peoples

An $8 machine gun is being produced in mass quantity by the British for distribution among the occupied countries as a weapon for future overthrow of the Axis oppressers, it was disclosed in London [Page 1.]

Field Marshal Baron Carl Mannerheim, Commander of the Finnish armed forces, paid a return visit to Reichsführer Hitler at the German-Russian front headquarters, it was announced in Berlin.

New persecutions of Jews in Bulgaria was foreshadowed by a decree passed by the Bulgarian National Assembly which granted the Government "all necessary powers for the solution of the Jewish question," BBC announced.

British Women's Auxiliary Air Force is 100,000 strong, and members are attached to all the air commands at home and units are serving in the Middle East and in the United States, it was disclosed on the first anniversary of the force.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in column 8.

N. E. Winner Of High Praise For War Effort

Department of Commerce official declares area 'outstandingly alert' in meeting conditions.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—New England's war industries are winning high praise from the Federal Government and no immediate limit is seen for their defense-production expansion.

New England business is characterized as being outstandingly alert to conversion on a full war basis. Its production volume is continuing to go up and it still retains an unabsorbed capacity for much greater future output.

Eldon C. Shoup, regional business consultant of the Department of Commerce, in analyzing New England's immediate war-industry assets, puts these foremost:

1. A capacity not yet fully tapped in manufacturing, electric power, labor supply, transportation and financial reserves.

2. Regional teamwork of a high order in anticipating and adjusting war problems.

3. A prevailing impatience to move faster in matters pertaining to the war.

War Contracts

4. More than $3,000,000,000 in war contracts, in process or completed, since June, 1940—and yet most plants are on less than two shifts and great numbers are still to be converted to wartime production.

5. Over 2,900,000 workers are employed in industry and trade, representing a gain of 10 per cent in one year, and yet nearly 280,000 job applicants are registered with the United States Employment Office of the region.

Mr. Shoup, publishing his report in the current issue of the Department of Commerce weekly Bulletin, emphasizes that New England has been especially resourceful in dealing with the pressing problems of conversion as well as fuel and time shortage.

New England started, the report points out, with the gun in defense production back in 1940. Ships were called for; and New England had yards, scattered along the coasts of five States, ready to turn out battleships, submarines, fast torpedo boats, and merchant ships, big or little. Navy yards and privately-owned yards have shared in the rapid expansion of both output and capacity which the long-established industry made possible. Nearly 15 per cent of the country's shipbuilding contracts up to March 1 were awarded to New England yards.

Close Race

Airplanes and machine tools ran a close race with ships in the urgency of their need. Connecticut airplane engine and propeller manufacturers before the war occupied a leading position. Their capacity has expanded, until the Hartford area is one of the busiest places in the country. When automobile manufacturers of the Detroit area began to be pressed into making airplane engines, Con-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Axis Claims Port of Matruh Captured; Navy Bombs Japanese-Occupied Wake; U. S. Pacific Gain vs. Atlantic Loss

8 Japanese carriers now claimed by Navy as Nazi U-boats sink 6 more ships.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29 — The vast day-and-night struggle for world mastery of the seas grew in size and fury today as the unchecked U-boat campaign offset the good news that Japanese losses in the Midway Island battle had been far severer than at first reported.

While warfare on the Pacific seemed momentarily to have shifted in American favor, that in the Atlantic is still running strongly against the United Nations, according to the latest reports.

With an early Navy communiqué telling of three United States freighters having gone to the bottom, later word disclosed that an American, Yugoslavian and a Norwegian boat had been sunk, bringing today's announced total to at least six.

On the other hand, the United States Navy now declares that in six months time it has sent at least eight and possibly several more Japanese aircraft carriers beneath the waves, thus probably destroying well over one-half of Japan's estimated carrier tonnage.

Hold Edge in Carriers

There is now reason to believe that, despite the loss of the aircraft carrier Lexington in the battle of the Coral Sea, the United States Navy has as many carriers today as Japan and that their average size and plane-carrying capacity is measurably greater than that of the enemy.

Not only have the Japanese lost eight aircraft carriers but, according to the official Navy Department compilation, the foe has also definitely lost 15 cruisers and 19 destroyers by American naval action. A large number of carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers have also been reported as "sunk or probably sunk," "believed sunk," "possibly sunk" or "damaged." Since it is almost certain, however, that some of these reports refer to ships that have been hit in more than one engagement, it is no longer possible to give exact figures on those ships which fall into the definitely sunk category.

Battleship Believed Sunk

There is a strong belief at Pearl Harbor that at least one of two or three enemy battleships which were reported damaged at Midway was sunk. So far the Haruna, sunk by Capt. Colin Kelly in an Army four-motored bomber, is the only Japanese battleship known definitely to have been sent to the bottom.

Although the events of the last six months have made war officials extremely watchful against overoptimism, it is believed that both the material damage suffered by the Japanese at Midway and Coral Sea as well as the proven tactical ability and toughness of the United States fleet will make the enemy cautious about risking its fast dwindling fleet of carriers and cruisers.

It is now virtually certain that Japanese tonnage losses markedly exceed those of the United States, even when the full extent of the Pearl Harbor disaster is added in.

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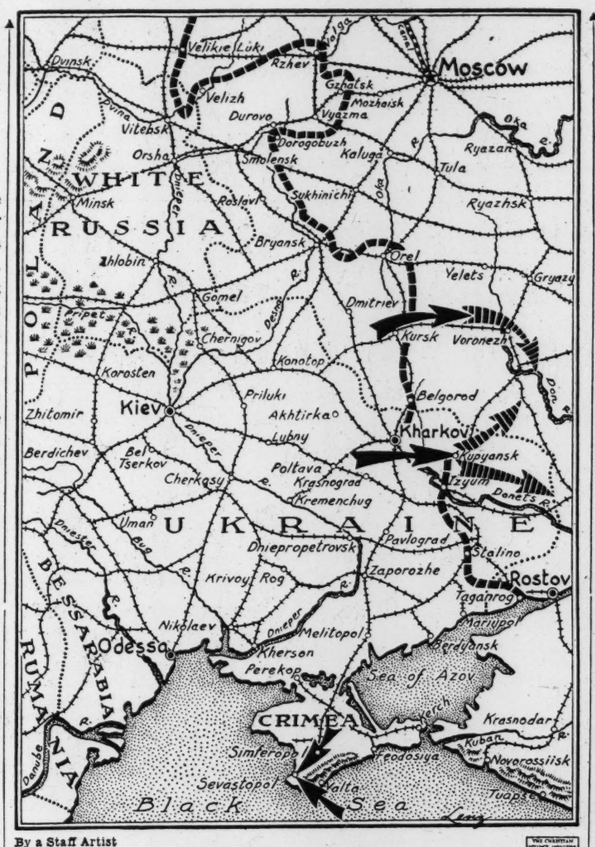

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Pressing beyond Kursk (black arrow), the Germans appeared to be bent upon an encircling movement which might tie up with the drive extending east of Kharkov (broken arrow). At the same time, fighting continued around Sevastopol.

Nazi Sabotage Plot Is Smashed by F. B. I.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The first grand-scale Nazi sabotage attempt against vital war production centers and communications throughout the United States, a move long expected, has been smashed with the arrest by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of two groups of highly trained German saboteurs who had been landed, complete with explosives and blueprints, at secluded spots on the Long Island and Florida coasts only two weeks ago.

Further arrests are expected, F. B. I. officials said today, following announcement by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau, that several "contacts and associates" of the eight submarine-borne saboteurs have been seized since the original disclosure Saturday of the blunting of a ruth-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

New British Gun for Allied Saboteurs

LONDON, June 29 (AP) — The British are producing an $8 submachine gun to arm saboteurs and patriots expected to help the United Nations open a second front in Europe, it was disclosed today.

The weapon, which looks like a dime-store version of the tommy gun, can shoot nine-millimeter German, Italian, and French ammunition and has already been tested in Commando raids on the French coast.

The gun is regarded as highly useful for shock troops and home guards, while its low cost, military experts point out, makes it an ideal weapon for big-scale distribution to saboteurs.

Fitted with a magazine holding 32 rounds, the gun can fire more than 500 rounds a minute, is effective up to 200 yards and has a useful life of more than 5,000 rounds.

Eight magazines go with each gun. When loaded the gun weighs only eight pounds. The guns will be easy to distribute in occupied countries by parachute or by ordinary smuggling.

The gun is called the "Sten," a word used to conceal its designers' real names. One royal ordnance factory already is producing them at the rate of three a minute.

Allied 'Columnists' Listed by Germans

Overseas News Agency

London

The Germans were reported in United Nations circles here today to have started the preparation of lists of people in every town and village of Belgium and Northern France who should be rounded up in the event United Nations troops land in their neighborhoods.

Oppressed Rise

LONDON, June 29 (AP) — The headquarters of the French People's Party and the offices of the voulnteer legion fighting with the Nazis on the Russian front were attacked on the night of June 27 by unidentified persons at Bourges, in the occupied zone, the Vichy radio reported.

"Considerable damage" was done by the attackers, all of whom escaped, the radiocast said. No casualties were reported.

Another report, from Belgium, said a bomb exploded in a German-occupied building used as a propaganda center and that every window in the place was shattered.

Riot in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, June 29 (AP)—In the second anti-Nazi riot within a week in Sweden, more than 1,000 persons broke up an attempt to hold a Nazi meeting yesterday in Raettvik, 150 miles northeast of Stockholm.

The National Zeitung of Essen reports the foundation of a Netherlands East Company, designed to "aid all Dutch firms or individuals desiring to engage in economic activity in the occupied eastern regions." The new company, "patronized" by Germany and supported by the Netherland Bank, has a capital of 2,500,000 gulden for the present, to be increased according to future needs. Heading the new company is Rost van Tonningen, President of the Netherland Bank. The board of directors includes the Burgermeisters of Rotterdam and Amsterdam and other leading persons.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, June 29 — Announcements in the German press of preparations to resettle 3,000,000 Dutch in the occupied eastern territories through the New Netherlands East Company is regarded as the first step in the German plan to destroy the Dutch seafaring character and replace it by German sea power.

The existence of such a plan has long been known by people officially studying the German attitude toward the Netherlands problem. The German press and German leaders frequently have emphasized the importance of making Germany a first-rate sea power by domination of the entire northern coast and central of the Channel.

Press reports also showed that the Germans had no intention of leaving the lucrative postwar trading to the Dutch whom they consider more suitable to till soil or to become small handicraftsmen.

The German plan to replace the Dutch sea power is quite independent of the fall of the Netherlands East Indies which the Germans regard as irrevocably lost.

Plan Is Speeded

The decision to strengthen German sea power by the mass resettlement of the Netherlanders ripened recently because of two factors:

1. The Germans began to realize that the war will in all probability not end with the invasion and con-

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Drive on Middle East believed certain if Rommel succeeds in African campaign.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, June 29—The often contemplated Hitler drive to the Middle East might well become a fact should the Axis advance across the western desert continue within striking distance of important objectives. The assumption that such a move may be contemplated seems warranted by reports that small craft and transport planes have been assembling on Crete, on the Dodecanese Islands, and on the Greek mainland, presumable jumping - off places for any such move.

Possible Objectives

There are several possible objectives. While an attack on Turkey may be scheduled, it is considered more likely that any forthcoming Axis move would by-pass the Turks and would be directed against Cyprus and Syria, either as a diversion to distract United Nations' forces resisting General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in North Africa or as an outright invasion in force, implementing the plan for a pincers converging on Suez from both sides. That has long been a pet scheme of German strategists.

Any such move doubtless would be withheld until General Rommel had demonstrated to the German General Staff and to Hitler's satisfaction that he could consolidate and attain his objectives and had not overreached himself in his impetuous and somewhat reckless advance. If the Afrika Korps should flounder to a disastrous standstill in the treacherous sands of the Qattara Depression, where so many other armies that have tried to invade Egypt from the west have perished in bygone times, the entire Axis strategy in the Middle East, including plans for new moves, obviously would collapse.

Dangerous Operation

Even under the most auspicious circumstances, any Axis airborne and seaborne attack on Syria would be a dangerous operation. Hitler no longer possesses the air superiority he had during the Crete invasion and the fighters and bombers required would have to be withdrawn from the Eastern Front. The naval side of the expedition would have to be left to the Italians who, if they have the necessary

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British do not deny loss of Egyptian fort—Nazis open new drive in Kursk sector.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Two major developments dominate the war news today.

Berlin and Rome claim that Field Marshal Rommel's forces have captured Matruh, strongly fortified railhead 160 miles west of Alexandria, Egypt, and United States bombers have carried out a damaging attack on Wake Island, Japanese-held base in the Pacific, 2,000 miles west of Pearl Harbor.

London has not denied the Axis claim regarding the fall of Matruh. Communiqués issued in the German and Italian Capitals state that 6,000 prisoners were taken and that the British are withdrawing to the east.

It is too early to determine whether the British have suffered another major reverse. General Ritchie's hard-pressed Eighth Army may have found it more practical to rely on defense in depth than to seek to hold a town that could be flanked. Reports of fighting southeast of Matruh would seem to indicate that Axis troops had sought to carry out a flanking movement. On the other hand, the probable capture of the railhead materially increases the threat to Alexandria and the Nile Valley and helps to solve Marshal Rommel's prodigious supply problems. Fresh water is available in Matruh—one of the few places on the Mediterranean shoreline where it is.

Both sides are depending increasingly on air power. Axis air reinforcements are reported arriving in Egypt in considerable numbers and Alexandria was bombed by planes operating from airfields in or near Matruh. British planes are pounding Axis supply columns almost continuously and apparently still retain superiority in the skies.

The capture of Matruh, incidentally, may be the signal for Hitler to make use of the air and glider troops he has been assembling in Crete and Greece, either to aid Marshal Rommel in Egypt or for an invasion of Syria.

Meanwhile, in Russia the Germans have opened a new drive eastward from Kursk, 280 miles south of Moscow. Moscow pictures it both as a feeler and a threat to Red Army communications, while some military quarters in London seem to think it may be the beginning of the main summer Nazi offensive in Russia. The drive seems to be aimed at the rail center of Voronezh. If the Germans can capture Voronezh, Marshal Timoshenko's armies, which apparently are holding the Nazi drive southeast of Kharkov, will be in danger of encirclement. Sevastopol is still in Russian hands, but the Germans claim their troops have forced a crossing of the Tchernaja Valley and infiltrated to Mount Sapun, which forms part of the natural semi-circular defense southeast of the Black Sea port.

In the British air offensive in western Europe RAF planes carried out a sharp night attack on the Nazi U-boat base at St. Nazaire, France, as a follow-up to Saturday night's second mass assault on Bremen.

The war in the Pacific was marked by a retrospective report from the Navy Department, which said that in the Midway Island battle the Japanese had lost four aircraft carriers, tow heavy cruisers, three destroyers, and a cargo or transpot ship, while a destoyer and a transport were probably sunk and two or three battleships, three or four heavy cruisers, a light cruiser and four transport or cargo vessels heavily damaged.

In the Far East, Allied planes raided Japanese bases in New Guinea again, and Chungking announced that Nipponese troops were being kept out of one of their major objectives in Eastern China—the tungsten fields of Kiangsi Province.

Egypt:

Tank Battle Rages In Egyptian Desert

Scattered and incomplete reports from both sides indicate that the fighting in Egypt is a wild

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rubber 'Mountain' Helps Pay Widow's Debt

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) —As Secretary Ickes left the White House today, where President Roosevelt extended the scrap rubber drive for an additional 10 days because results thus far have been disappointing, he remarked that a lot of rubber for the scrap collection could be found in public buildings.

A reporter pointed out a heavy rubber mat in the entry to the executive office and suggested he take it with him. Stooping over, and with a bit of help from onlookers, Mr. Ickes rolled up the heavy mat, called his chauffeur, and bundled it into an official limousine. The Secretary said it would be delivered to the nearest filling station.

Why shouldn't he take it?" Stephan Early, the President's Secretary, commented. "I'll tell you, no one from the White House is going to try to reclaim it."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, Mass., June 29—All because Kenneth West, of Quincy, Mass., remembered a long-abandoned factory site here, residents of this town are reaping riches today, a deserving widow has been able to reduce the mortgage on her little home, and 4,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber—enough to fill the Bay State's quota in the nation-wide salvage drive—has been unearthed.

President Roosevelt's scrap-rubber drive was barely begun when Mr. West, now an employee of the Tide Water Associated Oil Companies, recalled that the Clapp Rubber Company, of Hanover, dumped huge quantities of scrap rubber when it sold its machinery and razed its buildings years ago.

He reported this to his company, and within 48 hours a fleet of trucks was on the way to Hanover to salvage the material. Benefiting chiefly by the discovery was Mrs. Mary Glauben, who only a year ago paid $1,000 for her home and an acre of land.

Mound of Scrap

Her only misgivings about the property concerned the mound of scrap which overlapped it, much of it overgrown with foliage and covered with debris, which she regarded as "an eyesore."

"We didn't want to buy the place at first," she said. "The home was a little run down, and we've been trying to fix it up. The first thing we did was try to get rid of the rubber." With the coming of cold weather, she had to stop, and this year, with everyone busy in defense, she hadn't been able to clear much of it.

Then came the call at her home. "A couple of gentlemen" came to see her about collecting the old rubber for the salvage campaign, making her a 50-50 proposition. Since there are about 70,600 pounds of scrap rubber on her land, or about $706 worth, Mrs. Glauben stands to realize $353, which she will use to reduce the $1,000 mortgage on her little home.

However, it was difficult to keep

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Bay State's Rubber Find Yields Quota

Associated Press

Part of 4,000,000-Pound Scrap Rubber Bonanza

Residents of Hanover, Mass., are shown here loading scrap rubber into trucks by hand and with pitchforks as they hasten to reap quick riches from long forgotten pile of the now valuable material on the site of the abandoned Clapp Rubber Company.

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COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

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War Bond Seal on A and B Rationing Cards Not Good for 'Gas' Until July 15

'Gas' Price Up 2½ Cents a Gallon But Retailer Isn't Aided a Bit

Motorist swill not be able to purchase gasoline on presentation of the War Bond seal on their "A" or "B" rationning cards, until July 15, according to an announcement made today by the Office of Price Administration in Washington. Previously it had been announced that use of the seal could be made between July 1 and 22, but the period of use is now telescoped to July 15 to 21.

The gallon value of the seal varies according to type of card. For passenger automobiles, the "A" card seal will purchase 3 gallons; that of the "B-1" card will be good for 4 gallons; the "B-2" for five gallons, and the "B-3" for 6 gallons.

Uncancelled units on all ration cards are good for 6 gallons each until midnight, July 21.

However, the price of gasoline advanced 2½ cents a gallon today throughout the 17 eastern States, including New England and the District of Columbia, and there was little gasoline to be had.

Throughout Massachusetts and New England, filling stations in metropolitan areas were running dry, with no prospects of new supplies until July 1. In the rural areas many stations had plenty of gasoline, as rationing had cut down touring, thus leaving rural stations with an overabundance of fuel.

Meanwhile, retail dealers who were at first overjoyed at the 2½-cent price rise quickly became sad again over their business prospects, as it was realized that the price rise does not help the retailer at all.

As with all price rises within the past months, the latest boost goes to distributors to cover increased war transportation costs brought about by the shift from ocean-going tankers to railroad tank cars.

J. C. Richdale, Massachusetts Fuel Oil Administrator, said that the dealer will reap no financial benefit from the increase. Thus those retail dealers facing bankruptcy because of their 50 per cent supply quotas see no relief in sight for them.

Frederick W. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, for several weeks has been trying without success to gain an increase in the dealers' profit margin to offset partially the financial loss they are suffering under rationing.

Meanwhile, over the weekend, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced that the July tire, tube and retread quotas for New England will be substantially greater than the June supply.

Mr. Backman announced that for the first time new tires for war workers will be available on July 15.

Jail in Gas Theft

BATH, Maine, June 29 (AP)—A three-months jail sentence was given today to Pelham P. Noyes of Carroll Plantation, a shipyard worker, in the first gasoline theft case to come into municipal court since rationing became effective.

Noyes pleaded guilty to theft in Bowdoinham of 10 gallons from the car of C. Y. Neilson, Brunswick, and four gallons from the car of Albert Henderson, former Sagadahoc County sheriff. He told the court he had not obtained a rationing card, using kerosene in his car most of the time.

July Tires, Tubes

July quotas on new tires, tubes and retread tires for New England announced by the New England Office of Price Administration are:

	New Tires—Class A	New Tires—Class B	Recaps	New Tires
For release	July 1	July 15	July 1	July 1
Maine	289	114	2,746	1,601
New Hampshire	203	85	2,074	1,201
Vermont	141	53	1,284	752
Massachusetts	1,722	915	22,074	12,562
Rhode Island	323	175	4,224	2,401
Connecticut	822	859	20,704	11,378
Total	3,500	2,202	53,106	29,895

Truck, Bus, Farm Tractor

	New Tires For Release	Recaps For Release	New Tubes For Release
	July 1	July 1	July 1
Maine	1,959	2,313	2,190
New Hampshire	986	1,349	1,197
Vermont	887	1,042	989
Massachusetts	6,330	8,287	7,493
Rhode Island	1,182	1,389	1,318
Connecticut	3,626	4,267	4,046
Total	14,970	18,647	17,233

Albert E. Rodd

A New Scheme for "Getting In the Scrap"

The Regent Theater in Arlington announced that it would accept scrap rubber in place of admission cash, and here are the lines of youngsters who responded Saturday.

A. F. of T. O. Plans To Study Issue Of Joining A. F. of L.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 29 (AP)—The American Federation of Textile Operatives, an independent union, has decided to study the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

The A. F. T. O.'s national convention yesterday named a committee to examine the possibility of such affiliation and instructed it to report to a special convention. Chairman of the committee is James Tansey, of Fall River, Mass., who for the 26th consecutive year was re-elected President of the independent group.

[The A. F. T. O., which figured in several strikes in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., war plants recently, causing intervention of the War Labor Board, was affiliated many years ago with the A. F. of L.]

Other officers named were:

Vice-Presidents—Joseph Ainsworth and William Larner, of Fall River; August J. Schlesinger, of North Adams, and Edward Riding, of Taftsville, Conn.: Secretary-Treasurer—William Harwood, of Fall River.

The 1943 convention was awarded to Taftsville.

New England Retail Sales Are Steadier

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP) — Reports from five New England States indicated today that the curve of dollar sales, which had been showing a sustained rise, had flattened out somewhat in the last few weeks.

The Department of Commerce reported that retail sales of independent stores in Connecticut showed an average loss of 9 per cent for May, and in Maine a loss of 1 per cent. Massachusetts independent retailers reported a volume equal to that of May of last year, while New Hampshire and Vermont—compared to the same month last year—registered gains of 4 and 6 per cent, respectively.

Sales for the first five months of this year, however, were up in all five states over the figures for the same period last year.

Connecticut had an 8 per cent rise for this period; Maine, 13 per cent; New Hampshire 11 per cent; Vermont, 4; and Massachusetts 9.

Fuel and ice dealers reported a 69 per cent gain for May in Massachusetts. Also reporting marked increases were eating and drinking places, 23 per cent; shoe stores, 21 per cent; general stores, 20 per cent, and liquor stores, 16 per cent.

New Hampshire and Vermont reported gains of 28 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, in dry goods and general merchandise stores and hardware stores. Food store volume was up 9 per cent and drug stores showed a gain of 14 per cent over May.

In Maine, eating and drinking places were up 22 per cent, food stores up 16 per cent, and department stores up 13 per cent.

Connecticut shoe stores led other retail trades with a gain of 29 per cent for May. Dry goods and general merchandise stores showed respective increases of 23 per cent and 17 per cent.

In all states motor vehicle sales were off by large margins.

Drive Intensified for Boats To Keep Watch Off N. E. Coast

Federal officials, in a determined move to prevent any landings of saboteurs from submarines, as well as to combat the continuous sinking of merchant vessels, are making a detailed survey today of the supply of small boats along the New England coast.

Pleasure craft donated by their owners to the government for the duration are already in service as a prowl fleet along the coast, with the specific objective of preventing any contact between submarines and the shore.

About 1,200 such craft are now engaged in this work on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and another 1,000 are ugently needed at once. Arrest of eight saboteurs by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after the men had been landed from German submarines on Long Island and in Florida has intensified the watchfulness of New England patrol craft.

It was learned today that local officials are checking over nearly 500 vessels that might be found suitable for the work.

About 60 per cent of the 500 boats are sailing vessels with auxiliary power, it is estimated from a check of registration certificates and other sources of information, and local officials admit the urgent need of a large number of men with experience in sailing vessels. So many yachtsmen are in military or naval service already that the task of locating sufficient men that can qualify is admittedly a large one.

In checking over these boats, to determine which are best suited for offshore work, those built for racing purposes are of little value in the all-corts-of-weather conditions encountered in patrol work. Others that do qualify from that respect are then looked at from a viewpoint of sturdiness and soundness. Many of the potential patrol boats are hauled out in winter quarters, owners not having gone to the expense of putting them in the water this year because of limitations on cruising due to the war, as well as the gasoline shortage.

Other phases of the complex situation include questions as to accommodations for a crew, food storage, and length of time necessary to prepare the vessel for sea duty. The official announcement from Washington specifies that boats found qualified will be equipped with radio, armament, and suitable antisubmarine devices "as rapidly as possible."

Small craft are being enrolled in the Coast Guard auxiliary at the rate of several each day, and more are needed, it was pointed out today.

Crews to man these vessels constitute the temporary bottleneck in this phase of the war effort, however, and experienced men are urged to volunteer for service one week out of each month, or any time that he can give. The men are paid for their services at the regular Coast Guard scale for comparable ranks, it is understood, and few limitations are put on such applicants, as long as they can handle a boat.

Rubber Find Helps Widow Pay Mortgage

Continued from Page 1

news of the bonanza quiet. Word spread quickly, and soon Hanover children began raiding the place, carting it away to filling stations where they received 1 cent a pound for it.

Trucks on the Job

The Tide Water Oil Company's trucks also were on the job, and found the scrap rubber packed so tightly that mechanically operated clamp shovels were necessary to remove it.

Investigating the "find," the Massachusetts Salvage Committee said that apparently there was enough scrap in this one pile to fill the entire State quota in the rubber salvage drive. David Lundquist, rubber specialist of the War Production Board, has announced that much of the material is very valuable. At the time it was dumped, years ago, there were limitless supplies of crude rubber, and there was no market for the scrap.

Foreseeing an "overloading of its filling stations to the point of completely disrupting its oil business," the Tide Water Company has finally decided to leave the rest of the scrap on the site, and the Salvage Committee will report it to the Rubber Reserve Committee of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a ready-made stock pile. Property owners may sell the rubber, but it will not be moved until the RFC issues instructions.

The discovery has its historical implications, too. The great pile of rubber borders on the North River, where the first plow in the United States and the anchors for the frigate Constitution were forged.

Martin Is 'Number One' Man CIO Hopes to Beat for Congress

As the Number One man it hopes to defeat in the coming Congressional election, the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts will concentrate on Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of North Attleboro, leader of the Republican minority in Congress and Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Announcement of the C. I. O.'s choice of Mr. Martin as its primary target of the campaign was made here today by Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. President.

Mr. Salerno said that the war and labor records of the Republican leader had caused him to be the outstanding figure for C. I. O. opposition.

Formal decision to concentrate on Mr. Martin and on various other members of Congress will be taken at a special convention of the State C. I. O. to be held in Boston, July 19. This will be the first State convention the C. I. O. has ever held in Massachusetts for the purpose of backing and opposing candidates.

Defeat Appeasers

"We are going to do all we can to defeat the appeasers and to elect win-the-war candidates who will be strongly behind the foreign and domestic policies of President Roosevelt," said Mr. Salerno.

"We are not concerned with party, and will work with Democrats or Republicans, with the American Federation of Labor, or any other groups of voters.

"We shall raise a special fund, but will not have enough money to go into every district with a drive. Our July conference, which will be held at the Parker House, will determine the districts on which we shall center. We shall, however, issue leaflets with full endorsements for the House and Senate.

"To make our work as effective as possible, we shall probably concentrate on relatively few Congressional candidates. The only one that we are all agreed on in advance of the convention is Mr. Martin.

Obstructed War

"He has been a leading appeaser in the House, and has obstructed the war. He has a greater responsibility than any other Republican Congressman because he is the leader of the minority group. His labor record is zero."

Previously the political campaign work of the C. I. O. in this State has been handled mostly through Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political wing of the C. I. O. The League, which was dominated by John L. Lewis, recently ceased to function in Massachusetts.

Lane's Race for Governor Step in 'Alger' Success Story

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 29 — George W. Lane, Jr., Maine's Democratic candidate for Governor, will begin an intensive campaign early in July. He will start campaigning shortly after Independence Day in Aroostook County and intends to cover the length and breadth of the State before the State election in September.

In announcing his campaign plans, Mr. Lane, seeking his first political office, makes it clear that his is no campaign of pledges and promises. If elected, he intends to take office with no political obligations.

His platform is brief. He offers himself as the businessman candidate for Governor and bases his appeal upon an assurance that his will be a business administration. He did not graduate from grammar school, yet he now is treasurer of Bates College, a position he has held since 1918. As a boy he swept the floors in the bank which he now heads as President.

As a young man, Mr. Lane held various jobs. He sold newspapers on trains; he worked with a construction gang building a bank building; he ushered and sold tickets in a theater. Mr. Lane was "fired" from his theater job. "Some day I will own this theater," was his parting shot. Eventually this theater became his first venture in that field and today Mr. Lane is President of Maine-New Hampshire Theaters, Inc.

Friends like to call that story typical of Mr. Lane's career. Still sticking strictly to business, Mr. Lane continued his career. He worked his way step by step through all the offices of the Lewiston Trust Company, of which he now is president. In 1935 he was asked to help reorganize National Fireworks Company, West Hanover, Mass. Then the firm employed 200. By 1939 it had expanded and when war broke was ready to receive government ammunition orders. Today some 10,000 persons are employed in its several plants making vital ammunition for successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Lane never has sought political office, but he holds office in two quasi-public organizations, the Auburn Water and Sewerage Districts and is a member of numerous civic organizations.

Gas for Shipworkers

State OPA Director Edward C. Moran, Jr., former Representative, has a full-time proposition organizing the Office of Price Administration in Maine but takes pride in the speed with which his office has been set up and begun to function. One of the most difficult problems OPA had to face was to find a satisfactory way by which busy shipyard workers could arrange for their gas and tire needs without loss of time from their jobs through having to appear personally at their local gas rationing boards. Shipyard workers, indignant over delays, had held public protest meetings when Mr. Moran took a hand.

Working with the personnel department of the shipyards and committees of commuting shipyard workers, the OPA managed to solve the problem and now workers hope the plan adopted in Maine may become nationwide in defense industries. Authorized shipyard officials now make out the necessary applications for extra gas, check the condition of tires and do all the clerical work. Cards are then sent to the local rationing boards in proper certified form and, unless the local board feels it should interview the applicant, it returns the proper forms to the shipyard for distribution to the applicants. Meanwhile, there's no time lost from shipbuilding.

Maine Cigaret Tax $1,394,942.40

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 29 (AP) —The first year of Maine's two-cents-a-package cigaret tax produced net revenue of $1,394,942.40 which made it possible for the State to provide old-age assistance to about 5,000 additional eligibly elderly men and women.

That was the joint report today by the State Finance and Health-Welfare Departments.

State officials had estimated that the tax, specifically earmarked for old-age assistance, would produce $1,300,000 annually but the first year's figures showed the estimate was topped by nearly $100,000.

Contracts Awarded For Picket Boats

Three New England boat-building concerns received contracts today for construction of Coast Guard picket boats of a 38-foot cabin model which will be used in harbor detail.

The firms are the Palmer-Scott Company of New Bedford, Mass., which will build 30 of the boats; James E. Graves of Marblehead, Mass., who has a contract for another 30; and Henry R. Hinckley of South West Harbor, Maine, who will build 31.

Sugar Ration Up; Must Last Longer

Sugar ration stamps this morning became worth 2 pounds instead of 1, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, today reminded housewives.

The only hitch in the proceedings is that they must last twice as long. Mr. Backman pointed out that the unit value of coupons 5 and 6 has been doubled, but so has the period in which they are valid.

Therefore, although the consumer gets twice as much sugar, he must make it last twice as long. Number 5 stamp is good from June 29 to July 25; stamp number 6 is good from July 26 to Aug. 22.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition of art done by children of the Boston Public Schools sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art. Display continues throughout July at the Institute, 210 Beacon Street. Open to the public from 4 to 7 o'clock each evening.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Maginnis will conduct. The public is welcome to attend at 11 a. m.

Violin recital by Mariam Burroughs at the Gardner Museum. Reginald Boardman will be the piano accompanist. At 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL WARM WARMER DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight from that of last night. Light to gentle winds.

All New England States: No important changes in temperatures tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:53 a. m.; height 11.9 feet. Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New England Wins High Praise

Continued from Page 1

necticut makers gave them invaluable aid in equipping themselves.

If the raw materials and fuel can be brought in and war orders provided in sufficient volume, Mr. Shoup concluded, New England has the labor, plants, equipment, and management to produce the goods. There is a limit to expansion possibilities, but that limit is a long way ahead.

Women can effectively and extensively employed on war work, in the opinion of the New England regional office of the Bureau of Employment Security. A survey among 661 New England manufacturers indicates that 22,000 openings for women workers were in view during the first six months of this year. This represented about 35 per cent of the more than 63,000 workers expected to be hired before July 1 by the manufacturers included in the survey.

Women are finding employment in increasing numbers as inspectors. A case in point is that of the Hartford ordnance district, where it has been found that inexperienced women can qualify after a short training period. In New Hampshire, where the conversion from civilian to war-goods manufacturing has been less complete than in southern New England, a surplus of male workers is still available in most lines, and employment of women so far is mainly in consumer-goods manufacturing.

Burden on Training

The rapid induction of new people into jobs and the transfer of individuals from old to new undertakings place a heavy burden on training and supervision. New England is relatively fortunate in its facilities for coping with this need. Short distances of travel for students and the large number of colleges as well as technical, trade, and secondary schools available have made the emergency measures of the Federal training agencies relatively easy to carry out.

A major effort, the Government feels, is being made toward more active use of the New England ports in prosecuting the war. It is pointed out that the extensive facilities of the Army bases, which were incomplete during World War I, fit this area for an important service.

Committees representing railroads, steamship companies, labor organizations, and Federal, State, and local agencies, are at work on plans to insure co-ordination of all transportation and port services. Here, as in other phases of the total war effort, New England is ready and willing to do a bigger share, to expand further and to move faster, Mr. Shoup declares.

Coal by Barge for N. E.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, told a House committee, in testimony released today, that "very elaborate plans" were being worked out in connection with coal movements to New England.

The plan embraces movement of coal by rail from the southern fields to New York City, where pier movements and construction will make possible barge shipments to New England ports.

Testifying before a House appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Eastman said that the efficiency of shipping from Hampton Roads to New England had been cut 50 per cent by the submarine menace.

"That means that much more coal has got to move by rail," he said.

The New York to New England barge movements, he declared, would be better than moving coal the entire distance by rail.

Dr. George A. Barton

Dr. George Aaron Barton, who passed on last evening at his home in Weston, was an internationally known biblical scholar and clergyman of the Episcopal church.

An authority on the history of the Christian religion, he was the author of nearly 30 books on this and related subjects, and his works had been translated into seven languages. As a professor, he taught religious subjects at the Friends' School in Providence, Haverford College, Bryn Mawr, the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He served as director of the American School of Oriental Research in Baghdad from 1921 to 1934, and was Secretary and Treasurer of the American School of Oriental Research, in which capacities he actively spread the Christian doctrine throughout the Orient.

Three years ago Dr. Barton was honored at a testimonial banquet by the Oriental Club of Philadelphia, and the following year preached the ordination sermon of his grandnephew, the Rev. H. Barton Van Vliet, whom he educated for the Baptist ministry.

Dr. Barton is survived by his widow, Mrs. Katherine Blye Barton, and an adopted daughter, Rhoda Caroline Barton.

Sends 'Fireworks' To Axis This Year

By the Associated Press

Brattleboro, Vt., June 29

For many years Grocer J. E. Bushnell has entertained thousands annually with free July 4 fireworks shows.

This year he is going to let the Army and Navy treat the Japanese, Fascists, and Nazis with a different brand of fireworks.

Mr. Bushnell has placed on display in his store window war bonds and stamps equivalent to the amount he would have spent for the July 4 fireworks exhibition.

Fighting Family Cheers Member Who Joins Navy

When Joseph W. Knowlton, Jr., of Golucester, Mass., was sworn in as an apprentice seaman today at Naval Recruiting Station in Boston, he was applauded by a father who was right up front in World War I, a mother who served with the AEF at the same time as a Red Cross Nurse, one brother already in the Navy, and another who recently spent eight days and nights on a life- raft in mid Atlantic.

Joseph's brother, James, who took the eight-day raft "cruise" on a diet of bread and water, was a seaman on a United Nations freighter which was sunk after a brush with Nazi U-boats. James will carry on the fight just as soon as he can get assigned to another ship.

Joseph, Jr. is widely known in his home city as a football star on the Gloucester High School team.

Radcliffe Summer Registrants

By a Staff Photographer

Potential Secretaries and Administrators

Radcliffe's first summer registration today attracted more than 300 students for the Harvard summer term at the Radcliffe Secretarial School and the Training Course in Personnel Administration. Looking extremely happy about the whole thing (left to right): Helen Keller, New York City; Margaret Murray-Allen, Cambridge; Joan Edgson, London, England and Anne Hogan of Cambridge, all registrants for the Secretarial School.

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Streit Plan Revision Opens Doors to All

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29—Not necessarily a union with Britain, not a union of English-speaking peoples, but an International Federal Union "open to all peoples who are prepared to share the rights and responsibilities of the union." That, in essence, is the proposal as it stands revised today, official and final, of Federal Union, Inc., the organization launched three years ago by Clarence Streit, and known more popularly after the title of his first book "Union Now."

This is the significant point in a statement of policy adopted unanimously here Saturday at the second annual convention of the group. It was arrived at after a series of ever-broadening redefinitions of Mr. Streit's plan, which originally specified that 15 democracies should be invited into his world family.

'Compelling Natural Ties'

While it represents a valiant effort to build the kind of roof which would shelter all views, it is a marked concession to those in the organization who have objected to earlier limitations.

The statement did include elsewhere a phrase aimed apparently to satisfy those elements wanting at least an implication of a narrower limitation. This was embodied in the phrase "those people with whom we have compelling natural ties." But an objective study of the whole statement would make it appear that these words have no more meaning than are given them in the subsequent phrase quoted above.

The full statement of policy begins with the forthright declaration that "if a free society is to exist anywhere in the world, the United Nations must win a complete victory over the Axis dictators and militarists, and establish a just and durable peace."

The next step, interpreted as a further compromise with those who would see the full benefits of any world organization extended immediately even to China and Russia, suggest "international organization to include all the peoples of the world." This, though, would be just "an international organization," not a part of the Federal Union; a sort of "outer circle," from which, as they became eligible according to definitions then applied, would be drawn members of the "inner circle" of federal union.

U. S. Should Lead Now

The final and main part of the statement is: "But this is not enough. The ultimate condition for a just and lasting peace is a Federal Union of all mankind. As the first step toward this end and as the best way to win the war and extend those basic freedoms for which we are fighting, we believe that the people of the United States should lead in forming now, behind the strongest possible 'Bill of Rights,' a Federal Union of those people with whom we have compelling natural ties. Opposed to imperialism in all its forms, this nucleus union should be open to all peoples who are prepared to share the rights and responsibilities of the union."

Most of the argument over definition of eligibility apparently went on within the committee, in which both extremes of view were represented, but on the convention floor doubts immediately arose around use of the phrase "compelling natural ties," in reply to requests for a definition committee members replied only by suggesting that its precise meaning would depend wholly on the individual.

Win War; Lasting Peace

It was then pointed out that the words "all peoples who are prepared to share the rights and responsibilities," were susceptible to but one fairly broad interpretation; that as a matter of fact a nation might fulfill this requirement without having, on the basis of the individual interpretation of many people, any "compelling natural ties" with this country. And if by that phrase is meant only the common desire for freedom and for world union, inclusion of those words, it was argued, served no purpose whatever.

Final unanimous approval of the statement came, it is believed, because it allowed such latitude as to satisfy objections to deliniation of limitations to membership, and yet did not preclude exercise of judgment so as, in effect, to apply certain limitations in specific cases.

Suggested action to implement the Federal Union proposal left even less of a question about eligibility. A resolution urged that the "people of the United States, acting through their Government" set up machinery for consideration of application of the Federal Union "principle" as a means of winning the war and securing enduring peace.

Such consideration, the resolution noted, should comprehend: "the full application of federal principles to a nucleus composed of such nations as are found ready and able to undertake this step with the greatest practical hope of success, and the partial application of federal principles to an all-inclusive world organization, beginning with all the United Nations as a nucleus.

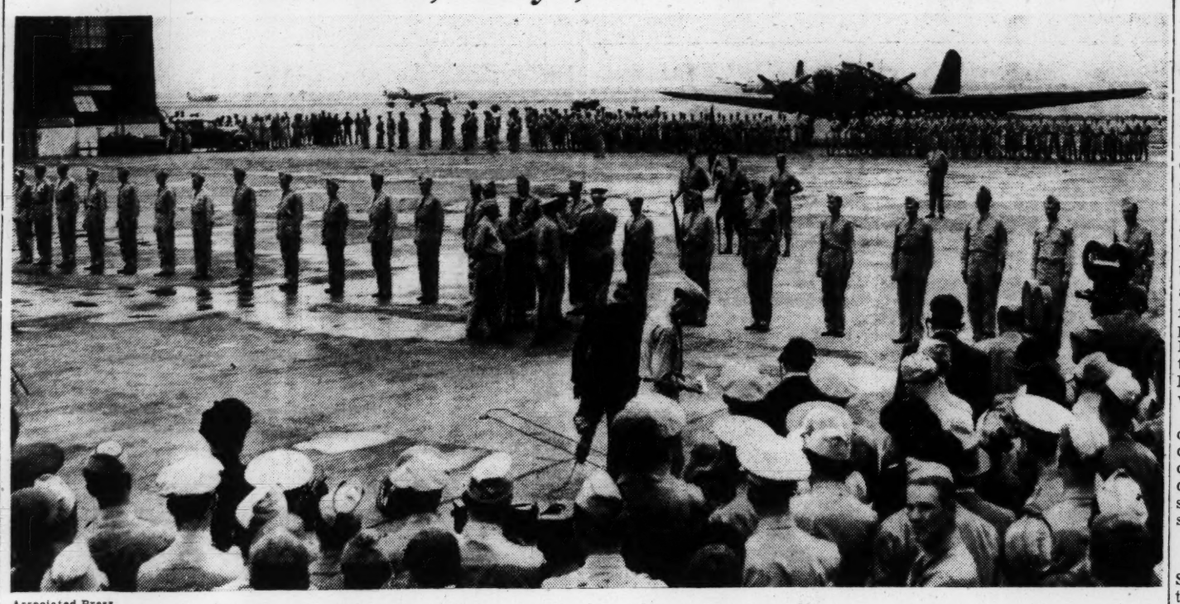
Streit Still to Lead

As specific machinery for institution of such action the resolution either or both of the following "that the United States invite Canada and Mexico to form a New World Committee to organize a broader expert commission on International Federal Union; that the United States invite members of the existing inter-parliamentary union to hold an emergency session to consider the problem."

Another resolution petitioned the President "to appoint a committee of representative citizens, specialists in the field of international relations, members of the State Department and Congress, and creative thinkers and writers, to consider thoroughly what may be the most feasible and promising plan of international political organization, to suggest means of forming an international commission to discuss the same question, and to report their findings at the earliest possible date to the President.

The convention closed Sunday with re-election of Mr. Streit as President, and a board of directors. Mr. Streit expressed this year, as he did last year at the convention in Cleveland, a desire to give up his post, partly as a means of "depersonalizing" the organization, but the convention, lacking the name of any other capable of leading the movement, refused to accept his resignation.

Excuse Please, Tokyo, but More Decorations



Associated Press

Well-Aimed Bombs Over Japanese Capital Led to These Awards

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, leader of the American air raid on Tokyo, saw 23 Army fliers who took part receive Distinguished Flying Crosses June 27 at Bolling Field, near Washington. The men received their awards from Lieut. Gen Henry H. Arnold—white hair, just in front of moving civilian in dark clothing. Col. Arthur Innis—soft top Army cap—hands him a medal. General Doolittle is at General Arnold's left, standing with hands at sides. Five others, three of them injured, were not present to receive their decorations. On the same day General Doolittle was given in New York a gold life-membership card in the Army and Navy Legion of Valor. The presentation was made by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. Mr. McNutt invited the general to dinner on an unspecified date and gave him a menu inscribed "Shangri La."

Librarians Told Book World Target of Present Revolution

By Madlyn Jewell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29—The "country of the mind"—the free man's mind, the intellectual world of books, scholarship, and art—is the principal target of the world revolution of our time, asserted Archibald MacLeish, poet, Librarian of Congress, and Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, before the closing session of 64th annual conference of the American Library Association.

Mr. MacLeish warned that only "courageous and unrelenting attack" could save the scholar's country and make his world habitable. "Wars are won by those who mean to win them," he stated, "not by those who intend to avoid losing them, and victories are gained by those who strike, not by those who parry."

Mr. MacLeish commended the enlistment of scholars and writers in our physical war effort, but pointed out that this effort was in their "capacity as citizens of the political, not of the intellectual, world"; and that, courageous and necessary as these actions are, the scholar's obligations demand more.

In this conflict for men's convictions, for ideas, "the city of the mind," Mr. MacLeish stated, "cannot be defended by deserting it when the ultimate objective of the forces which have made this war is precisely the destruction of that city."

Postwar Planning

The conference also heard reports of the association's activities in building up reserves of books and periodicals with which to replenish devastated libraries after the war; and received recommendations for continued aid, where possible, to libraries in European countries, Latin-American countries, and the Far East.

In this connection, Mrs. Beatrice Warde, representative of America's outpost in Great Britain, told of the millions of books destroyed in England by enemy action, and "killed before birth" by the paper shortage. Mrs. Warde emphasized the importance, in promoting better understanding, of books which more truly interpret us than do most movies, from which many Britons gain their chief impressions of the United States.

Honorary membership in the association, in recognition of long and active interest in the association's work, was awarded to Theodore S. Chapman, Chicago attorney; and to Frederick P. Keppel, until 1941 President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. During Mr. Keppel's presidency, that corporation has made numerous gifts to the association, including a $2,000,000 permanent endowment, as well as various annual grants for scholarships, fellowships, extension of library service, and aid in financing war activities.

The association's second annual citation of a non-librarian for outstanding achievement in the library field was bestowed posthumously on James O. Modistte of Jennings, La.

Charge from President

At the final session, a message from President Roosevelt was read, which charged librarians with the duty of "seeing that the great works of the human spirit created in the past are not sacrificed to present exigencies, present hazards—and to defend the freedom in which others, born of our time, alone can grow."

Keyes Dewitt Metcalf, Director of Harvard University Library, who became President of the association June 26, conceded that our first job is to win the war, but stated that "we must remember that victory itself is the means to an end."

"In our libraries, as elsewhere, we are engaged in a struggle that did not begin with this war and that will not end with it," said Mr. Metcalf. "Some of us are chiefly occupied with the preserving of our liberties and advancing their frontiers by helping to furnish to the people the information that they need if they are to govern themselves well. Some of us must preserve what has been won by scholarship and contribute to its progress."

Other officers elected by the association are Althea H. Warren, Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, First Vice-President and President-elect; Clarence E. Sherman, Librarian of the Providence, R. I., Public Library, Second Vice-President; and Rudolph H. Gjelsness, chief of the Department of Library Science of the University of Michigan, Treasurer. Charles R. Sanderson, Toronto, Clara Wells Herbert, Washington D. C., and Ralph M. Dunbar, of the Library Service Division of the United States Office of Education, were named to the Executive Board.

Henderson Sees Ration Need Ahead for 15 Groups of Items

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee and Price Administrator Leon Henderson predicted today heavy demands on two groups of basic cost of living items would mean "a general rationing program for the entire country" before the end of the year.

"It would be folly to name any specific items which are likely to be rationed," the Committee said in a report on a $1,810,487,615 defense appropriation bill. "To do so would cause immediate runs on existing stocks and bring about rationing earlier than ordinarily would be necessary."

Mr. Henderson told the Committee during hearings on the bill that there would be a need for rationing of 15 major groups of items and the Committee said that several were in "two of the basic cost of living groups" which means a general rationing program.

Mr. Henderson, expressing belief there was "a very real danger" that "our present price ceilings will not hold," told the Committee:

"What we will be able to do rests on the tax bill, and not only the amount of it but the nature of it, how much is withdrawn from current spendable income. It depends upon the amount of savings; it depends on the degree to which wages are stabilized; and it depends upon the course of farm prices, and it depends upon the rate at which the war effort proceeds."

But he expressed belief that the Office of Price Administration "can keep the cost of living items down to about" a 6 to 10 per cent increase over previous levels.

Mr. Henderson repeated previous statements that prices could not be stabilized without "a stiff tax policy and stabilization of farm prices and wages."

"I propose," he said, "to do everything I can on rents, prices and consumer credit, in which I have an obligation, and I expect to do everything I can on rationing.

"On the other items of profits and wages, I expect to speak my two-cents worth as I have done."

He estimated that price restriction by OPA already had saved $6,000,000,000 in the cost of the war program and that $62,000,000,0000 more would be saved in the next 20 months, based on the prospective size of that work.

Mr. Henderson repeatedly told the Committee that transportation, rather than availability, was responsible for the sugar rationing, and said that the war shipping administration had "very definitely indicated there are items preferred above sugar."

He said he was "completely devoted to the idea that I am not going to make any political selections of people," and, in reply to a question, said he had employed only one person who was a relative—John E. Hamm, a cousin of Mrs. Henderson, to whom the Administrator paid high tribute.

Testifying on June 11, Mr. Henderson had this to say about plans to aid automobile dealers whose cars were frozen and rationed:

"That is one thing for which I have special responsibility that I feel that we have not done a good job on. I think that the Government is going to take appropriate action. Either we will let the dealers sell the cars to a pool or else the Government will make an offer for them, to take them over for transportation purposes."

Florida Can't Help In Indiana's Dilemma

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 29 (AP)—The Attorney General of Florida says he is sorry, but that he can't help the Attorney General of Indiana bring "order out of chaos" in the Hoosier State's administrative setup.

Replying to a request for information to be used in streamlining Indiana agencies, the Florida Attorney General, Tom Watson, wrote the Indianian, George W. Beamer, in part:

"I regret my inability to be of assistance to you in bringing order out of chaos in your State, but here in my State it is a conglomeration of agencies, boards and commissions, and while I sympathize with you, misery loves company."

Self-Supporting Communities For Japanese in U. S. Planned

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—How the War Department hopes soon to have set up 11 self-supporting communities populated by approximately 130,000 Japanese was disclosed today by the House Appropriations Committee in approving a $70,000,000 allotment for the War Relocation Authority for the year starting July 1.

Relocation of the Japanese, about two-thirds of whom are American-born, involves "questions of national security and the problem of enabling the evacuees to make a living, protect their health, and continue the education of children," the committee report said. About 30,000 of the evacuees are children under 14.

Approximately 80,000 now are in temporary assembly centers, 20,000 are in permanent relocation areas, 10,000 to 15,000 have been "frozen" in Eastern California preparatory to evacuation, and the others are in the Western States awaiting voluntary admission to relocation centers.

The permanent relocation centers will, when finally set up, have populations ranging from 7,000 to 20,000. Their residents will engage in maintenance and operation of the centers and will be employed in war relocation work corps. Under certain conditions, private employment outside the centers will be permitted, but in the main the Japanese will be required to stay within the confines of their communities.

A tentative wage scale, worked out to enable the evacuees to buy things not furnished free by Uncle Sam, provides for payment of $12 monthly to common labor, $16 for semi-professional and skilled workers, and $19 for professional workers and those with supervisory and management ability.

Food, essential clothing, medical care and education will be furnished by the Government.

Current plans, the committee was told by M. S. Eisenhower, director of the Relocation Authority, contemplate as little departure as possible from the normal American way of living in the relocation centers.

"We want them to take the highest possible degree of responsibility for their affairs, governmental, social and economic, and to enjoy full religious freedom and freedom of speech," he said.

Community stores will be set up by the Government in each center, the Japanese to operate them and the Government to finance the purchase of the first stock of supplies.

The evacuees, Mr. Eisenhower told the committee, have been "remarkably co-operative" and many of them are "perfectly loyal American citizens."

Gaspé Pierced Rock Makes 1,500-Foot Arch

Standing off the tip of the Peninsula of Gaspé in the Province of Quebec, is the island of Roche Perce, or pierced rock. Towering over this island is a great arch 1,500 feet long, which has been hewn by nature out of the rock. Seen from the highway, it forms a massive bridge, and is a famous landmark of the district.

Ohio Slashed Red Tape On Absentee Soldier Vote

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—Ohio slashed red tape today to facilitate voting by Buckeye soldiers in training camps from coast to coast.

"Soldiers of a modern army deserve modern service," declared John E. Sweeney, Ohio Secretary of State, in announcing that fighting men could vote in the Ohio general election by merely mailing a card to their own election boards asking for ballots and returning the ballots.

Five steps were required previously:

1. Any nonregistered man in a registration district had to ask for a registration form.
2. Upon its receipt he had to fill it out, have it notarized, and return it to his election board.
3. He had to apply for a formal application for an absentee voter's ballot.
4. The application, upon receipt, had to be filled out, notarized, and returned.
5. If the ballot arrived in time, the voter had to make it out and return it.

"Practically speaking," Mr. Sweeney declared, "so much red tape now surrounds the soldier vote that the defenders of democracy are denied an expression in the democracy they are defending."

Mr. Sweeney also said the liberalized absentee voting privilege would be accorded soldiers on foreign soil, but that some soldiers stationed long distances away could not be reached with ballots in time for use in the election.

Native-Born

All but 2.3 per cent of Colorado's residents are citizens of the United States, according to 1940 census reports. A total of 96.4 per cent of the State's citizens 20 years old or over on the basis of the census tabulation.

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Education in America Is War Work

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 29—Education in America is war work. It is war work as sure as building a bomber or laying a keel for a destroyer. And Democracy is not safe until the people of America realize that the schools are defense activities and that their all-out victory effort is as important as that of Uncle Sam's armed forces and the Nation's round-the-clock factory shifts. This is what the president, Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis, told the delegates to the 80th annual convention of the National Education Association which is in five-day sessions here.

"Education should be classed as defense activity," Mrs. Dahl declared. "Furthermore, it is the only defense activity that has a double duty: to prepare people for war service and to build up understandings for making peace."

Well Attended

The convention, which opened Sunday afternoon with vespers in the Municipal Auditorium, is well attended in spite of the wartime omission of most of the special convention trains bringing state delegations and members. Every state organization of the N. E. A. has sent a full quota of official delegates for the representative assembly. Even Hawaii, unable to send delegates from the Islands, is represented for there were enough exchange teachers on the mainland to fill out its quota. In addition to the general sessions and representative assembly meetings, some 25 departments of the N. E. A. hold sectional meetings and 14 allied organizations have parallel conventions also at this time.

There was no question, it seems, about holding the convention, Mrs. Dahl told me in an interview. The real question was how to help the public realize that it must wake up and face as part of its war effort the towering problems its schools are already facing. Not to meet and discuss the problems, not to clarify the issues and help the teachers locally to seek more enlightened support from the American citizenry was unthinkable in this crisis, she said.

Defense Project

Mrs. Dahl declared that solving our school wartime problems is an essential part of winning the war, and the big step will be taken when the American people realize that education is definitely a defense project, she said. The schools must have appropriations on a national defense basis. They must not be closed for lack of funds nor for lack of teachers. "We have to win this war—we can't let anything hinder us from adequately preparing those who alone can win the peace afterward," she went on. "These persons," she said, "are sitting in our classrooms. If America is to save Democracy it must have people imbued with understanding. Without this it is possible for us to win the war and lose the peace."

The crisis faced by the schools is born largely of this public failure to realize the essential part the schools have in immediate and long-range service, it was emphasized. Federal appropriations are necessary but so are measures to stem the terrific increase of teacher shortages, which have already closed some schools including two vocational schools left without a single teacher and are gravely handicapping others. Defense jobs at higher pay, plus the draft and the armed services with no national policy of deferring or counseling trained teachers and thereby protecting educational work, have helped to bring this about.

Priorities

Priorities, too, must be extended to protect school needs, Mrs. Dahl maintained. Essential school equipment must be provided. For example, schools in defense areas are facing huge increases in enrollments. Transportation to consolidated schools is also an urgent problem. And if through lack of buses we try to "go back to local rural schools that children can get to, we have no teachers to put into them," she said. Many of these problems have already been faced by Great Britain, which last year out of sore reverence warned America not to close its schools, she further declared, and added that 77,000 British teachers were later taken out of the armed forces and put back into teaching jobs "in British schools. The N.E.A. speaks for the children of America. It is our duty to remind people of these things," she concluded.

Mrs. Myrtle Hooper Dahl
Head of National Education Association which is holding its annual convention in Denver, Colo.

Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the N.E.A., also stressed as dangerous to America the teacher shortages and inadequate support of essential school services. "In a mechanized war, skilled services are vital," he said. "The withdrawal of students before they are prepared to render their best service or the withdrawal of faculty members who are essential in this program may be a disservice to our country."

The N.E.A. in co-operation with the State Associations and the many friends of youth throughout the country is conducting an intensive campaign for Federal aid, according to Mr. Givens. Interstate migration at all times, and especially now to defense areas, the inequalities of educational opportunity between rich and poor states, the difference in salary levels, the high rate of illiteracy revealed by the draft, and the increasing teacher shortages, which are expected to reach 100,000 by next year, are among the reasons why Federal aid is presented as urgent.

Could Not Read Nor Write

Added to these reasons might be the fact that 800,000 children are not enrolled in any school at all, and that 100,000 of the 450,000 men rejected by the draft were able bodied but could not read nor write. These facts were brought out by Alonzo F. Myers in a talk before a joint conference on education and industry held by the N. E. A. and representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers on Saturday. Dr. Myers, of New York University, chairman of the N. E. A. Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education which jointly engineered this conference as one of a series between the N. E. A. and the N. A. M., described the teacher shortage as one of America's most serious war problems. Comparing wages for defense jobs with those for teaching, including a 26 per cent average increase for teaching, where living costs had risen 15 per cent, Dr. Myers quoted the United States Employment Service as stating that teachers are "remarkably easy to place in industry at good wages."

"The competent teacher can protect himself or herself by leaving the classroom and going to work for you," he told the industrialists. "But you and the rest of society concerned about the preservation of Democracy cannot afford to let that happen. To permit it to happen," he declared, "is disastrous as eating your seed corn."

Army Wants Sailors For Amphibian Force

PHILADELPHIA, June 29 (AP)—The United States Army sent out a hurry call today for sailors.

Lt. Col. Frederick Schoenfeld, commanding the Philadelphia recruiting station, announced that he had been authorized to seek coxswains, boatswains, yachtsmen, first mates, fishermen, oystermen and other maritime specialists for a new military organization to be known as the Engineer Amphibian Command. "Men in this command," he said, "will perform duties in land and sea operations, training at Camp Edwards, Mass."

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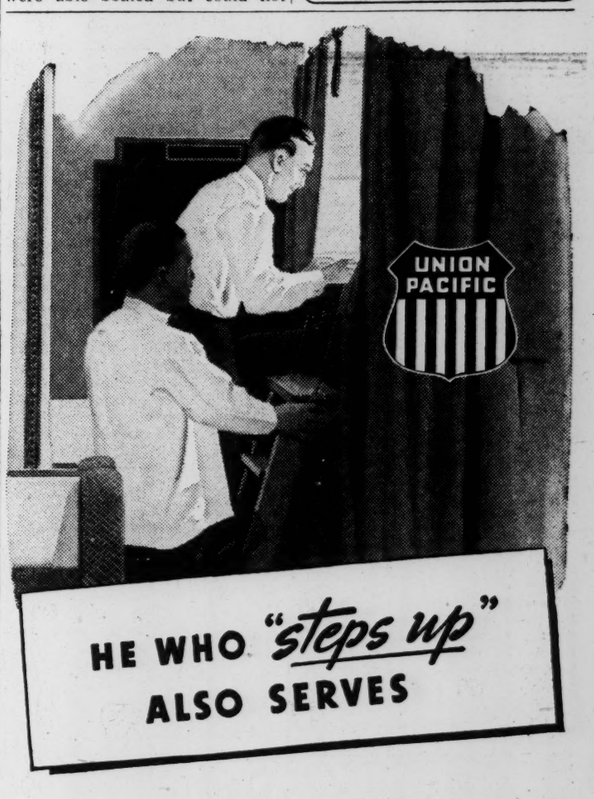

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FOR DEFENSE AGAINST MOTHS

RATES "GRADE AA"

Draft Boards of New England Ready to Register Boys of 18 to 20 Years of Age

Process Same As in Previous Registrations

New England boys 18 to 20 years of age, following in the footsteps of their elders, will go to places designated by their draft boards tomorrow to be listed under the Selective Service Act, thus completing Uncle Sam's registration of the nation's manpower.

In some New England towns registration began yesterday to prevent loss of time from work for those lads who have employment. All registration places will be open tomorrow from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

It is estimated that 112,000 youths will register in Massachusetts, swelling the State's total of men listed to approximately 1,362,000.

At completion of registration throughout the country tomorrow the Government will have a record of about 43,000,000 men—every male in the country between 18 and 65 years of age.

Tomorrow's registration will be for boys 18 and 19 years old and for 20-year-olds born between Dec. 31, 1921, and June 30, 1922. Twenty-year-olds who reached that age before last Dec. 31 were registered on Feb. 16.

Men 20 years old are subject to the draft. An amendment to the Selective Service law would be necessary before the 18- and 19-year-olds could be drafted. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, has indicated that they may be needed.

Youngsters registering tomorrow will be given the same set of questions already answered by their elders. They will be asked their name, residence, and mailing address, date and place of birth, and their employer's name.

There will be no lottery to determine the classification of the 20-year-olds, according to Selective Service headquarters. Local draft boards will simply classify them by the dates of birth. The oldest will be called first.

North Weymouth New Housing For Local Naval Bases

New homes in the $630,000 project at North Weymouth, and others at Hingham, will be reserved exclusively for either civilian employees at local naval bases or for married enlisted personnel at the bases, the local office of the National Housing Agency said today.

The "priority schedule" announced by the agency apparently eliminates any chance of defense workers at the Fore River shipyard or other South Shore plants renting one of the new homes.

First choice will be given to civilian employees. The local naval bases specified are the Hingham ammunition depot, the Weymouth lighter-than-air base, and the Squantum air base. A total of 100 dwellings will be available for occupancy at North Weymouth about Sept. 1.

Labor 'War Ball' Nets $812 for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 29—A check for $812.70 representing the proceds of a "war ball" after payment of the internal revenue tax, was made out to the United States Government today and sent to the Treasury by the Pittsfield labor committee which conducted the ball on June 13.

The affair, besides netting this amount which is to be used "to smash the Axis," was notable also in thatit brought together local unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor in a common enterprise for the first time since the labor movement split. The efforts of the joint "war ball" labor committee were made in a spirit of cordiality which may well lead to other joint enterprises by the two labor groups.

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Associated Press

Built in Record Time in Maine

It took only 69 days at the Todd-Bath Shipyards in South Portland, Maine, to add two more cargo ships for Great Britain. Today they were towed from the building basins where they were "launched," with a naming ceremony. The one on the left is the Ocean Merchant, and the other the Ocean Pilgrim, both finished two weeks quicker than the yard's previous record. They are the fifteenth and sixteenth ships constructed at this yard and represent half of the yard's contract with Great Britain.

Maine Launches Three Ships In Its Effort to Defeat Axis

War Activities in New England

Three More Ships—Three ships were launched in Maine yesterday—the slim destroyer De Haven slid into the Kennebec River at the Bath Iron Works, and at South Portland two 10,000-ton emergency cargo carriers, Ocean Pilgrim and Ocean Merchant, were floated from their building basins at the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation yard 69 days after the keels were laid, eclipsing the yard construction record by two weeks. The vessels brought to 16 the number built for the British at the yard.

Brewster Claims Record—A world's record for American shipyards was claimed by United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster, (R) of Maine, who said they had turned out last month 60 ships, or more than 600,000 tons.

"And we have just begun to fight," said Senator Brewster, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, in an address prepared for radiocast to American fighting forces in the southwest Pacific region. Among American soldiers to whom the talk was directed was the Maine Senator's son, Lieut. Charles F. Brewster, in Australia.

"I can assure the boys on the fighting front," he said, "that a torrent of supplies of all kinds is beginning to pour out of our factories and that these supplies will go to every corner of the globe as fast as we can get the ships."

"Saving Bottle Caps"—Modesty is the word for it. When the Mother of Robert L. Sullivan, second class watertender in the U. S. Navy, asked him how he had won the three citations he wears, he said: "I got them by saving tonic bottle caps."

The truth of the matter is that he won three bronze and silver stars that adorn his uniform for heroism with the Pacific Fleet. He was aboard a naval craft at Pearl Harbor when the Japs attacked.

Carhart to Be Inducted July 9—Gregory Carhart, West Chesterfield, Mass., recluse, who challenged F. B. I. agents to arrest him for failing to report for selective service and later underwent sanity tests, passed a preliminary physical examination at Easthampton, Mass., today, and will report for induction July 9, the local board announced. Mr. Carhart, who was ordered released from custody by Federal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, was examined today by Dr. Henry E. Donais of the local selective service board.

Two Army Planes Crash—The public relations office of the First Air Force have announced the death of two pilots in separate plane crashes yesterday—one in Narragansett Bay, R. I., the other in the water near the Commonwealth Airport, East Boston.

Both were Second Lieutenants from Cambridge, Mass., and both were flying Curtiss P40 planes, although they were attached to different groups. The fliers were: Lieut. R. M. Flanders, whose plane plunged into Narragansett Bay, and Lieut. A. J. Weibe, whose plane fell near the Boston airport.

New England Yachtsmen Serve—New England's yachtsmen, ranging from owners of palatial craft to those with second-hand power-boats, are enthusiastic about the Navy's new plan for calling up additional small boats for service in the Atlantic coast anti-submarine patrol.

A survey of Metropolitan yacht clubs revealed that a large percentage of their boats already are serving in the Coast Guard auxiliary.

Exact figures are a military secret, but Division Captain Roy Peterson of the auxiliary, a member of the Savin Hill Yacht Club of Boston, said "most of our boats are in the service, but if the government wants more we'll supply them."

Monsanto Plants 'Over the Top' In War Savings

Three Massachusetts plants of the Monsanto Chemical Company—two in Everett and one in Springfield—have gone over the top 100 per cent in the number of employees who have subscribed for regular purchase of United States War Bonds, the company announced.

In a week-long campaign just ended 98½ per cent of the employees of Monsanto plants, laboratories, and offices in the United States have subscribed, the statement said.

Of the total dollar payroll of the company in the United States, 8 per cent will be deducted at the direction of employees and invested for them in war bonds. A check-up showed that absence on vacation and on business trips of some personnel accounted for the 1½ per cent left to make the subscription company-wide 100 per cent.

Colorado's Sheep

Approximately 3,000,000 sheep grazed in Colorado, about half of which are "boarders" from other states.

Need of Draft For Navy Off For Present

Naval recruiting for June will exceed that of any month since Pearl Harbor, thereby eliminating any need for a naval draft, Commander Byron B. Ralston, recruiting inspector for the northeast division, announced in Boston today.

Senior recruiting officer for Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States comprising the northeast division, Commander Ralston stopped in Boston in completing a tour of inspection of all the recruiting offices under his supervision. He left for Providence this afternoon.

Boston has such a good record for recruiting that he left it until next to the last for inspection, he said.

An old battleship man, Commander Ralston—who served for five years on the New York recently falsely reported sunk—paused long enough in his inspecting duties to reassert his faith in battleships. He pointed out that capital ships lost in naval actions have been those constructed before aircraft attained their prominence.

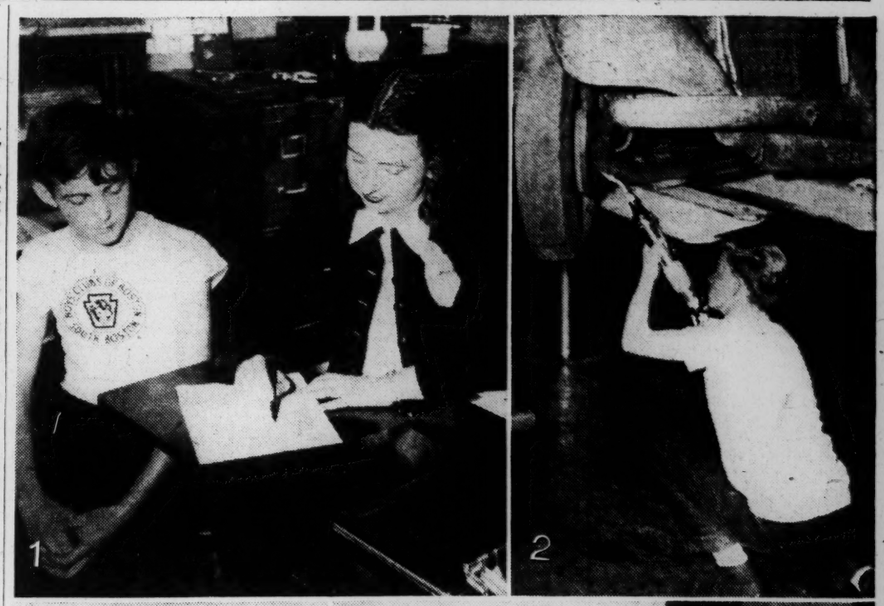
A graduate of Annapolis in 1914, the Commander served on the New York with the Grand Fleet during the World War. He has served principally in the Atlantic with some duties in Central and South American waters, he said.

The Commander deviated from his usual routine inspection to exchange pleasantries with Chief Yeoman Edgar C. Bibeault, a former shipmate on the New York. The men had not seen each other since they had left the New York and exchanged compliments on their remarkable degree of fitness.

Getting back to his recruiting, about which he was very enthusiastic, he intimated that the sky was the limit. Although plenty of volunteers are coming in and are of high quality, he said, the Navy can still use more. Training facilities, constantly enlarged and increasing in number, have not yet reached capacity.

Comptroller Is Named For Harvard University

The recently created position of Comptroller of Harvard University will be filled from July 1, 1942, by Howard N. Smith, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., the University announced yesterday. Mr. Smith will supervise accounting, auditing, and other routine phases of the University's finances. He will be assisted by Roy V. Perry, Bursar, and Gordon P. Gillis, Auditor.



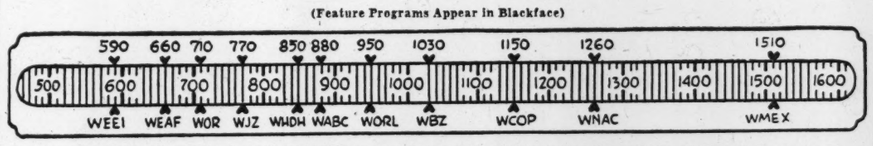
By a Staff Photographer

Victory Volunteers of the Boys Clubs of Boston

1. Thomas Connalley of South Boston signs up as a Victory Volunteer. Miss Helen Farady records his application. 2. John Sullivan of South Boston learns how to keep 'em rolling as he applies the grease gun in the auto mechanics class at the Charles Hayden Clubhouse of the Boys' Club in South Boston. 3. George Anastas of South Boston of the Commissary Corps at the Clubhouse mixes a batch of dough, and hopes some day to be cooking for the Army. 4. The Radio Signal Corps at work, with William Buddy Carlson, left, and Charles Miller, right, receiving instructions from Instructor Lewis Zeramby.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York.

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks";	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	hillbilly show	Talk; Altern'n Rhapsody
4:00	"Swing Time"	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Musical program	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Dramatic sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	"Sing for Supper"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	"Major Hoople"; sketch.	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dra-	Leon Henderson: "Reni"	"Red Ryder"; drama	Cole Porter's Music
7:45	Orchestra	matic sketch	News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	"Latin Favorites"
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America	O. P. A. Symposium	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; News	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Wallace	Radio Forum: speakers.	Great Artists: John	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Beery, Marjorie	Radio Forum: speakers.	Charles Hinnant; Orch.	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Rambeau in "The	"Your Blind Date";	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	Champ"	guests; songs	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program.	program	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	Postal Workers Talk	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	'Our Morale'; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"Hot Copy"; drama	"Music That Endures";	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hot Copy"; drama	tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Victor Young's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	thur Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	News	News; Music	News Comments	
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	N. E. Fellowship	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	N. E. Fellowship; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	Adrian O'Brien, songs.	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Adrian O'Brien, songs.	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News.	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Music of Many Lands	"Musical Toast"	Ruth Moss: Interview.	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show: News.	News	"Musical Toast"	Ruth Moss: Interview.	Cy Bernard, cellist
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Time	News; Hum and Strum.	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	'Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Tune Time"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue; organ.	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del"; sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	BBC News; recorded	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Morning Serenade	Network program	Dramatization	Shopping; Music; Songs
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor,	"Second Husband"; sk.	'Road of Life"; sketch.	N. E. Cupboard	Musical program
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News; record.	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Sports reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum.	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch.	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"	Gene and Glenn	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Home Forum: talk	News Service	'Council for Democracy'
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Joline, songs	"Meet the Band"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45	The Goldbergs': sk.	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women"; drama	Musical Roundup; News.	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	Pepp'r Young's Fam.	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	First game, Boston Red	Afternoon Symphony
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Sox-Wash'gton Senators	Afternoon Symphony
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Symphony
3:45	Trea's'y Star Parade	Southernaires: quartet	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Second game, Red Sox-	"Price Control"; Music.
4:00	Madge Evans: Int.	World Wide News	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Washington	Dance Matinee
4:15	"Mosaic"; organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Second game, Red Sox-	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:30	'Living History	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Washington	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game, Red Sox-	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:00	Musical Camera;	Eleanor Lane, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Washington	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Adv'nt'res of Sea-Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Red Sox-Senators	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:30	Recordings; Songs.	"Flying Patrol"; sk.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	Wanderers of Waste Land	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense.
6:00	News comments	News Sports Reporter.	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen.	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sport reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	American Melody	Civic Production	Burns and Allen; Orch.	"Confidentially Yours";	"Ten Famous Tangoes"
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	soloist	Bob Allen's Orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	'Pan-Americana'; music.	"The Perfect Crime";	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Carmen Miranda: record.
8:15	Heir?"; drama	'Pan-Americana'; music.	drama; orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Share Your Birth-	"Sing for Dough"; va-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control"; music.
8:45	day; Cecil Brown.	riety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Variety Hour
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	This Nation at War	Meredith Willson and	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps"; variety	Nation at War; Jingles.	John Nesbitt; music	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	show	Lum 'n' Abner	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news.	News reports
10:15	Cheers From Camps	America Marches On	comedy serial	Australian News; Music.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Morgan Beatty, News.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	George Auld's Orchestra	WMEX Radio Party
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sen. Theodore F. Green	WMEX Radio Party
11:00	News, Quincey Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter.	News Service	WMEX Radio Party
11:15	Rideout; Music	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	WMEX Radio Party
11:30	Master Works of	News Service	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music: orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 30

12 noon, WMEX, 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.37mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News Radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.76mc or 11.78mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School—Morse Code Lesson.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, June 30

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc. Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:35 p. m.—News Analysis, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Shady Valley Folks"; sketch.
4:00 p. m.—Music; Concert Hall.
4:15 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Fan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Date with a Disc.
7:30 p. m.—"Red Ryder"; drama.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Shrinking Dollar"; Speakers; Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Case of the Gestapo Murder."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue: "Our Morale."
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

time of her own!

Of course she has time—even on Mondays and Tuesdays—in which to shop, attend a concert or lecture, visit an art exhibit, or call upon a friend, because she lets a laundry do her washing and ironing. Many efficient laundries advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

Boys of Victory Volunteers Training to Help Win War

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not all our armies are in uniform. The Victory Volunteers, for instance. They're in the service just as truly as though they wore the khaki or the blue. They're members of the Boys' Club of America.

We read about boys of conquered Norway who set up secret radio stations, make breath-taking escapes to Britain and America. We hear of Russian boys who snipe at German patrols, fire the enemy air fields, throw barricades across the highways.

American boys would oe as brave, as resourceful, as quick to respond in a crisis. The Victory Volunteers haven't been called on as yet to meet the enemy face to face, but if he comes they're going to be ready!

From hilltops and secret bases they would send out the warning in code. They would watch for foreign planes, for fires. If the invaders should seek to send a motorized division over our highways, they would find them impassable. If they turned to other roads, they would be piled high, too, with barriers.

All this would be so because Boys' Club boys are in the service now. Because all their activities are geared to the needs of the hour. At the three clubhouses in Charlestown, South Boston and Roxbury, some 12,000 youngsters are in training.

It's a voluntary training. But you don't have to ask boys twice these days if they want to help win the war. We have the word of Arthur T. Burger, Executive Directors of Boys' Clubs of Boston, for that. As member also of the Board of Directors of the national organization and Council Secretary of the Victory Volunteers, he knows what he's saying.

Two years ago the Boston Boys' Clubs sensed the need of a redirecting of their work to wartime needs, and there followed a natural transition of these activities which culminated after Pearl Harbor into a nation-wide movement of 300,000 boys called the Victory Volunteers.

Boys are swarming to the clubhouses for training. They want to learn signal work, operation of radio stations, construction of sets. They are keen about code. They get all smudgy in auto lubrication and mechanics classes. They're crack shots at the rifle range. They're quick pupils in first aid, and even take to cooking as they prepare big turkey dinners on their own.

What has this got to do with the war? Plenty! Dozens of boys from the code classes have enlisted in the signal corps of the Army. Scores of youngsters from the Quartermaster's classes are now serving in the forces as chefs—and liking it.

In the hero's niche at the Clubs is the name of Ensign John Doherty of Charlestown, a Boys' Clubs member and Navy flier who was lost in the raid on the Marshall Islands.

Letters have come to Mr. Burger from Boys' Clubs boys all over the globe—letters written in intervals between raids, on the high seas, at far away posts. Letters in clipped boyish phrases saying "thanks" for their Boys' Clubs training.

That's what the Clubs have to do with the war. Not only that, but they're looking forward to the kind of a world that will come after the war, too. "We don't know what that world will be," says the Boys' Clubs Director, "but we do know this—that clean minds, strong bodies and good morals will be essential whatever happens."

In this kind of warfare, it's teamwork that counts. All the classes in the gymnasium, therefore, are made up of teams. "We feel it's the finest training we can give them," he explained.

Another thing—less than 50 per cent of the soldiers in the Army know how to swim. Mr. Burger says. In the past four months over 500 boys have passed the Red Cross swimming test.

"With our boys being shipped over the seven seas, it's mighty important that they should know how to swim," Mr. Burger points out emphatically. "A life belt? What good is a life belt if you can't swim to the raft. If you can't get out of the way of the burning oil slick?"

With patriotic zest and earnest purpose, the Victory Volunteers are training for defense, for the service, and for good citizenship in that important world of tomorrow, as they pledge to do their "utmost in helping to preserve the American Way of Life that all boys may forever enjoy the liberties that are mine."

In N. E. Council

© Bachrach

Milton C. Allen

Who has been appointed to the New England Council staff as full-time secretary of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Allen has been Manager and Director of the Boston Gardening Company of Waban, Mass., where he resides.

World-Government of Federation Type Proposed—Art Exhibitions in Boston

Keeping the Peace Discussed At Institute in Wellesley

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 29—A world government of the federation type, but with control only over vital common concerns, is advocated by Dr. Vernon Nash, Executive Director of the National Peace Conference, who lectured over the week end at the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College.

Dr. Nash addressed a large joint meeting of the Institute and the Episcopal Conference on Church Work, which is also in session on the Wellesley campus.

After discussing the advantages and disadvantages of various proposed plans for revival of the League of Nations and for regional federations, Dr. Nash declared emphatically that in his opinion nothing less than a world government, including vanquished as well as victor nations, would solve the problem of keeping the peace permanently.

History, he remarked, is strewn with wreckage of attempted leagues in which each member kept full sovereignty. The plan even proved unsuccessful in the early days of the United States, when a confederation was tried out before the present Constitution was adopted.

Successful Examples

But history, at the same time, has its examples of successful federations—in which certain matters, vital to citizens of all the co-operating states, have been given into the charge of a central government, while other details have been left to individual states.

The most striking example of the success of the federation system in bringing unity to diverse peoples may be found in Switzerland, he declared. For in that case German, French and Italian language groups, with their special cultures, exist within Switzerland, with nothing but imaginary boundary lines dividing them from Germany, France and Italy proper. And yet Switzerland has succeeded in developing a very powerful sense of unity.

One of the reasons behind this success, Dr. Nash believes, is that the existence of the three different languages and cultures is recognized and approved, so that only matters really vital to all citizens are in the hands of the central government.

If such a plan could work out under those conditions, he says, it should be applicable to the larger field of the world.

Vote for World Officers

The plan he favors would not require the abolishing of any present states and nations. It would simply mean that in the case of the United States, for example, the voter going to the polls would not only cast his vote—as at present—for local, county, state and federal officers, but also for world government officers. The special spheres of each of the lower stages in the ascending centralization of government would continue undisturbed. But just as the Coast Guard, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Courts perform their special functions relating to the good of the whole United States alongside of state, county and local agencies, so would world government agencies take care of special security measures affecting the whole world.

Dr. Nash emphasized the fact that the United States is not the only democracy organized on federal lines. Besides Switzerland, there is Canada and other British Dominions—and the important example, too, of the Soviet Union, which, by using this system, has unified a great many different groups of people, with a number of different languages.

A world government, he asserts, could be built on similar lines, as a "political authority with power to control whatever affects vitally the safety and welfare of mankind" as a whole—and nothing more.

Now Is the Time to Start

Dr. Nash insisted that now is the time to start moving towards such a goal—for a definite, constructive aim of this kind can add powerful incentive to the United Nations' war effort, besides exerting a powerful effect on the populations of occupied countries and the people of the Axis countries themselves.

This afternoon, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, Bertram Pickard, English educator who spent a number of years as Secretary of The Friends International Center in Geneva, is carrying on this line of discussion on postwar plans for world government, in lectures and informal meetings.

The public lecture in Alumnae Hall tonight will be given by Carl J. Hambro, who has served as President of the Norwegian Parliament and as President of the Assembly of the League of Nations. His subject will be: "Ways in Which the Old League Failed." The meeting begins at 8:15.

Somerville Chief Orders Removal Of Pinball Machines

A climax to the pinball machine controversy in Somerville among members of the Board of Aldermen who sought to determine the legal status of the gaming devices appeared today as Police Chief Thomas Damery ordered all storekeepers to remove the machines at once. He declared that storekeepers have no legal right to operate the machines and those failing to comply with the order would be prosecuted

"Pinball machines are running in Somerville without a permit. They have no legal right to be in the city. The Mayor, who has the power to issue permits, has not granted any, and therefore the machines are running illegally," the chief said.

In the first moves against pinball, the Board of Aldermen wished to regulate them by ordinance. When an official opinion determined that Mayor John M. Lynch held the licensing power, the aldermen sought to order the licensing of each machine at not less than $100 a year. The Mayor halted speculation by banning the machines. Meanwhile at least two storekeepers have indicated they will make a test case to determine the legal status of pinball machines.

By a Staff Photographer

Treats in Store for July Jaunters of Children's Museum

Registration starts tomorrow morning for the first week's program of the 1942 July Jaunters of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain. This will be devoted to home and jungle pets, and among the week's activities will be an all-day trip to the Franklin Park Zoo. Here we see Topsy, Hazel, and Dutch, the Zoo's three elephants being fed carrots by Harold Cleary and Jean Barritt, both of Jamaica Plain. Harold's carrots are all gone, and there's a bit of crowding on the part of Topsy and Dutch for Jean's remaining titbit—so much so that Hazel and Jean are practically crowded out of the picture. This is only one of the all-day jaunts to be taken by the Museum's July Jaunters this month.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston Churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at the Old South Church (Congregational):

We are not creatures of matter, nor born to die. We are children of God, and we live forever. So what matters to us basically is what touches our inner selves, not our outward fortunes or even our physical lives . . . We are immortal, and our lives are hid with Christ in God, where nothing and nobody on earth can get at them to do any harm.

If we realize that, we can hardly fall into a panic about what in the end is of no moment whatever. That is why Jesus could confront even the cross without terror or resentment, after He had thought it all over and seen it in this light in the darkness of His garden vigil, Christ in us, the wisdom of God, and the power of God, enlightens our minds to know that we dwell securely in Him, so that we shall be quiet, without fear of evil.

The Rev. John U. Harris at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

A wise use of our spare time. Vacations are imperative for busy people working under pressure. But one should return better equipped to handle one's responsibilities, not exhausted by aimless leisure. Vacations are times for building up spiritual reserves.

A well thought out and applied rule of life. Self-imposed discipline builds character and fosters a sense of proportion. A disciplined life sees things accurately.

A set of standards so high that it will require one's full capacities in approximating it. It is in striving towards perfection that we reach new levels."

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins at King's Chapel (Unitarian):

Through the desolation of his time, Jeremiah held fast to his faith in a righteous God. He believed faith to be the clew to the meaning of history, and he believed the answer to his question to be the sins of his people.

Modern men would not be satisfied with Jeremiah's answer, because they are aware that war is their sin, not the punishment for their sin. Rather, God is in history because He is within each individual, working in and through men, providing them with the grace necessary to create good out of adversity.

The Rev. Dr. C. Leslie Glenn at Christ Church, Cambridge (Episcopal):

Isolationism is dead but there is going to be a tremendous revulsion from the idealism we now hold. We are going to be weary, especially if the war goes on for a long time. We are going to be sick of it, and the temptation is going to be terrible for us to say let us withdraw by ourselves. There will be many reasons for it but ultimately it will lead to another war unless we can take our chances with the rest of mankind. We are not separate. As Christians we are of one blood, and we cannot remain aloof.

Jolly Jaunters July Program Promises Treat for Children

"Hi! Ho! Hi! Ho!
Off to the Jaunters' let us go!

That's the merry jingle which dozens of Greater Boston youngsters are chanting today as they look forward to the treats in store for them when they register tomorrow as members of the July Jaunters' Club of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain.

As the name implies, there'll be jaunting to such places as the zoo, ponds and streams, museums, pottery works, concerts, river trips, the seashore, and many other unusual spots. Boys and girls above the fourth grade in school are eligible to join.

Home and jungle pets will be the theme of the first week, the purpose being to learn how the zoo keeper cares for the jungle animals and how children may care for their home pets. There'll be motion pictures on Tuesday afternoon, following the morning registration. Then, on Wednesday, there will be a trip to the Angel Memorial Hospital. On Thursday comes the all-day trip to the Franklin Park Zoo. Friday will be devoted to the making of plaster casts of animal footprints.

And finally, on Saturday, comes the pet show. Every boy and girl of Greater Boston, under 16, will have the opportunity of showing a pet, be it cat, dog, or whatever, at the Kindness to Animals Pet Show, to be held on the grounds of the Museum, Jamaica Plain, from 1 to 4 p. m. All entries must be filed at the Museum by Thursday, July 2.

Ribbons will be awarded to the "Best-Cared-For Pet" in each of the following classes: 1, Big Dogs; 2, Little Dogs; 3, Cats; 4, Kittens; 5, Other Animal Pets. A special award will be given the pet considered the best in the show. In case of rain, the show will be canceled.

"Make Your Own" will be the theme of the second week of July Jaunters, registration for which will take place on Tuesday, July 7. The subject will be introduced through the showing of motion pictures. Then the members will begin work on a July Jaunters Record Book. On Wednesday, the youngsters will work with paper, cloth, wax, and plaster in making crafts. Then, on Thursday, comes the all-day trip to the Dorchester Pottery Works. And, on Friday, more craftsmanship.

The third week, registration for which begins on July 14, will be devoted to field collecting trips, and will include trips to the Arnold Arboretum and the Blue Hills Reservation.

Registration for the fourth week of July Jaunters will be on July 21, and this is See Boston First week, including an all-day trip to the Children's Esplanade Concert at Hatch Memorial Shell, and a Charles River Boat Trip to Watertown and back. There'll also be an all-day trip to the Gardner and Fine Arts Museums.

Final week registration will take place on July 28, the theme being "Between the Tides." Seashore trips and the story of the sea animals' life, together with preparation of specimens collected while at the shore will occupy July Jaunters during this week, which also will include an all-day trip to the Harvard Museum.

Talks on Orient And Russia Listed For Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Col. M. Thomas Tchou, former secretary to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, will talk about post-education in the Far East, "Spotlight on Asia," and Mrs. Vera Dean of the Foreign Policy Association will discuss the Russian situation, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, will speak from Washington on "Rent Control," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

"Cavalcade of America" will present Helen Hayes as Julia Ward Howe in "The Hymn from the Night," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, guest soloist on "Great Artists Series," will sing the Prologue from Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," "The Green-Eyed Dragon" by Charles, and "Steal Away," a Negro spiritual, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Musicians' Summer Plans

Sergei Rachmaninoff, who will make his only Boston appearance next season in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, is spending the summer at his estate on Long Island. His time is divided between preparation of his concert programs and composing. Jascha Heifetz is spending the summer with his family in California. Luboschutz and Nemenoff, the duo-pianists, are summering at Stockbridge where they will be heard on Aug. 8 under Dr. Koussevitzky's direction, playing the Mozart two-piano Concerto. Marian Anderson, Fritz Kreisler, and Efrem Zimbalist will be at their summer places in Connecticut. The Ballet Theater is still in Mexico City devoting a good deal of time to the preparation of its new repertory for next season.

Third Week at Majestic

"Watch on the Rhine," Lillian Hellman's play now at the Majestic Theater, will continue there for a third week, carrying the engagement through July 11.

Boston Museum Acquisitions Include Portrait by Copley

By Dorothy Adlow

The painting collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been enlarged by eight newly acquired pictures which now hang on exhibition in the Recent Accessions Gallery.

The outstanding item is a portrait of Mrs. James Russell by John Singleton Copley. The portrait, presented to the museum by the great, great, great-grandchildren of the sitter, shows the height of Copley's painting achievement while living in his native land. We in Boston and Cambridge know Copley what with the excellent specimens of his portraiture at Harvard College and in the Boston Museum. This newest addition reaffirms our estimate of his great skill, self-confidence, and objective accuracy. This canvas dominates the gallery.

Copley was to American Colonial society what Holbein was to the court of Henry VIII. He recorded the likenesses of his sitters with understanding and exactitude. Mrs. Russell's brown costume gleams lustrously; her book, her mittens, ring, necklace are all treated with due regard for factual revelation; but the woman, her plain features and substantial qualities of character are uppermost.

John Singleton Copley surpassed the provincial limitations of his contemporaries, yes, and his teachers, by cultivating a balanced approach to picture making, by maintaining a discipline in which the part, though given its respectful due, was subordinated to the whole, which, in its turn, was harmoniously evolved and solidly constructed. Another picture which after painstaking scholarly analysis was attributed to Copley, also comes into the possession of the museum. It is an early work, the portrayal of "A Child of the Pierpont Family."

* * *

Another welcome addition in the field of Americana is a "Still-Life With Fruit in a Bowl" by James Peale, younger brother of the more eminent Charles Willson Peale. The still-lifes of this painter were made in his later years, for he had dedicated himself chiefly to the painting of miniatures. The still-lifes, made with a very patient and skillful hand, are amazingly faithful representations of fruits, comparable with similar subjects executed by European masters.

Another accession will be very pleasing to the admirers of that American woman, painter, and etcher, Mary Cassatt. "A Cup of Tea" will hold its own in the company of our generous collection of French Impressionists from whom Mary Cassatt learned so much and with whom she associated in the long years of her residence in France, her second home. It is not pure Impressionism, for Mary Cassatt was too devoted to solid form and to a rendering of objects concretely. The picture has an engaging atmosphere and holds its own for the able craftsmanship and good taste of this gifted woman.

* * *

A canvas by Harriet Blackstone (1864-1939) comes as something of a surprise. Her name is known to few, for she lived in detachment and painted themes of a visionary nature. "Man of Sorrows" is a canvas that expresses the inward, unearthly, inspirational artist. It is tenuous and allusive, made dramatic with sharp accents of light. She seems to show some kinship with another American mystic, Albert Ryder.

Other acquisitions are: "A portrait of Lyman Beecher" by James Henry Beard. "Interior of a Wood" by Marcus Waterman, and "Peonies," a water color by Nelly Littlehale Murphy, given by H. Dudley Murphy in memory of the artist, who was his wife.

* * *

Stained-Glass Exhibition

Today and Tuesday, the gallery of Charles Connick will be open to the public for the display of a great rose window designed for St. Cecilia Cathedral in Omaha, Neb.

It is worth visiting the Connick Gallery to see the craftsmen at work as well as the glass itself. The window, developed on the theme of a song of praise to St. Cecilia, is composed within a quatrefoil, and dominating the design is a large figure of the saint being crowned with red and white roses. Her garments are designed in glass of ruby and gold with contrapuntal notes of blue interspersed. Over the field are dense traceries of figures performing on violas, harps, psalteriums, and chimes of bells. The fleur-de-lis, symbol of purity, is introduced and cloud forms pierced with stars adorn the outer border.

The rose window will be installed at a considerable height, and those who see the glass in Boston will have to allow for the distance from which the glass is to be observed. At closer view, it may seem too bright and too sharp; the elevation will tighten up the design and integrate the colors.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Audubon, The Birds of America. Through July 17.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art by Boston public school children. Through July.

Vose Galleries, 557 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal, porcelain and pottery. Designs for the Theater in Modern Times. French XIV century paintings and drawings, recent gifts of Grenville L. Winthrop. Class of 1886. Students' work in drawing and painting. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Monday and July 4. Paul Revere, his work and environment. (Special Exhibition Galleries), July 1-Sept. 13. American Rooms in miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Gallery, upper). Through July 5. Paintings by Copley, Mary Cassatt, James Henry Beard, James Peale, Marcus Waterman, Harriet Blackstone and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. (Recent Accessions Gallery). Color prints and dry-points by Mary Cassatt. (Print Department). Through August. Memorial exhibition, George Andrew Reisner, 1867-1942. (Rotunda). Through July 17. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Paintings and sculpture. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Through August.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association: Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.

Waltham: Gore Place — Sculptures and flower pictures by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—In collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society. "Prints and Silver," by Paul Revere. Through Aug. 1.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
No performance tonight.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Skylark," by Samson Raphaelson, starring Madge Evans. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Monday Evening, June 29

Second Oldtimers' Night

March, "Cruiser Harvard".....Strube
Overture to "Poet and Peasant".....Suppé
Sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor".....Donizetti
"America Sings"
"The Prince of Pilsen." Selection..Luders
"A Hunt in the Black Forest." Descriptive Episode.....Voelker
Song Fest. Medley
"Très Jolie." Waltzes.....Waldteufel
Prayer of Thanksgiving. Old Dutch Hymn.....Valerius
Oldtime Favorites
Carlos Pinfield, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "Fantasia." 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Fenway—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"The Stars Look Down," 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden and Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "In Old California," John Wayne and Binnie Barnes.

RKO-Boston—
"Private Buckaroo," Joe E. Lewis and Dick Foran. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Joseph Allen, Jr., and Mary Howard. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda and Gene Tierney. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:13, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater
"Our Russian Front." "West Point on the Hudson." "Lake Carrier." "Pete Smith's 'Accordio-batty.'" "Stranger Than Fiction." "Keep 'Em Rolling," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telenix—
"Japanese Menace." "Donald Duck." "Emil Coleman." "Traveltalk." "Pete Smith," "Picture People." "Byrd's Antarctic Outpost," and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Tower of Terror." 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Treat 'Em Rough." Eddie Albert. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:40, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce and Milton Berle. 2:35, 5:35, 8:25. "Fantasia." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9. "All American Co-ed," F. Langford. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "All-American Co-Ed," Johnny Downs. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. "Let's Get Tough," with the East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Larceny, Inc." Ed. G. Robinson. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Valley of the Sun." Lucille Ball and James Craig. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 3:19, 9:29. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:59, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Mr. V." Leslie Howard. 3:20, 6:35, 9:50. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:10, 5:06, 8:02. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll, 3:48, 6:44, 9:40, 10.58.

Cleveland Circle: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night." Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-Ed." F. Langford 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8.
University: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:15, 9:55. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rice. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:59, 6:23, 9:28. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:31, 4:59, 8:04.
Codman Square: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:38, 7, 9:52. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2:10, 8:33.
Park: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Laurence Olivier. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall. "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Captains of the Clouds, James Cagney. 3:11, 9:26. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey and Laurence Olivier. 2:30, 8:15. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford and Johnny Downs. 2, 5:12, 8:25. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. 2:54, 6:06, 9:18.
Maplewood: "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day, Barry Nelson. 2:05, 7:50. "The Fleet's In." Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 3:16, 9:11.
Mystic: "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 8:25. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Don Barry and Alan Curtis. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Strand: "Wife Takes a Flyer," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:20, 8:35. "Mystery of Marie Roget," Patric Knowles. 2:15, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 2:56, 6:14, 9:32. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:25, 4:43, 8:01.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Butch Minds the Baby," Brod Crawford.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce, Brod Crawford. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "The Raven," James Stewart. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Saboteur." Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Whispering Ghosts." Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. "True to the Army." Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mayor of 44th Street." George Murphy and Anne Shirley. "Remember Pearl Harbor." Donald Barry and Alan Curtis. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Drums on the Congo." 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Wife Takes a Flyer." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Drums of the Congo." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley and Charles Coburn. "Dangerous Lady," Neil Hamilton. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katherine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Yank on the Burma Road," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Jungle Book," Sabu. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Clair Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

VAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Larceny, Inc., Edward G. Robinson. 2:09, 7:45. "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 4, 9:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Rio Rita." Abbot and Costello. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Heart of the Rio Grande." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Joan of Paris." M. Morgan. "Wild Bill Hickok." Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Joan of Paris," M. Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Roxie Hart." Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young and Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Saboteur." Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby." Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In-Theater: "They Meet Again." Jean Hersholt. "Mr. Celebrity." Francis X. Bushman. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. 3:32, 8:02. "Four Jacks and a Jill." Ray Bolger and Ann Shirley. 2:15, 6:40, 10:03.

International Lecturer

By a Staff Photographer

English Educator Talks at Wellesley

Bertram Pickard, Professor at Woodbrooke College, Birmingham, England, who is lecturing and leading discussions at the Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
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REGULAR PERFORMANCES SUNDAY EVE 8:30
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lillian Hellman's Prize Play
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3rd WEEK
IN TECHNICOLOR!
Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
MY GAL SAL
★ CO-FEATURE ★
THE NIGHT BEFORE THE DIVORCE
ADDED—WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON
Always COOL
NOW! METROPOLITAN
In Technicolor
'TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI'
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"
PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
NOW
SHIRLEY TEMPLE in "MISS ANNIE ROONEY"
with William Gargan
Plus John Wayne and Binnie Barnes
"IN OLD CALIFORNIA"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
BENNETT
The WIFE TAKES A FLYER
Robert YOUNG "JOE SMITH, AMERICAN"
Wednesday — Review Day
Claudette Colbert — "SKYLARK"
"Ladies in Retirement"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World - Tel. 'Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 ST. Air-Cooled
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 8 Weeks. Mail Orders Now.

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John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
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BLITHE SPIRIT
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LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

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EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
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MAJESTIC—West 44 Street Air-Cooled
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"Town's Newest Click."—Walter Winchel
EVA Le GALLIENNE, JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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ON THE GREAT STAGE: "AT EASE!"
Leonidoff's fast moving, colorful revue.
Symphony Orchestra, under Doe direction of Erno Rapee.
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PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Axis Claims Rommel's Army Has Captured Port of Matruh

Continued from Page 1

melee of men and machines on an ever-broadening battlefield.

The desert struggle has been in progress without a break since Saturday afternoon, when an Axis armored force from the West, taking advantage of the glare of the sun in the defenders' eyes, struck at positions southwest of Matruh.

The battle then developed into fast-moving fights between tanks and mobile artillery, the latter being shifted from position to position the better to strike at opposing tanks. Mobile infantry has been used mainly to occupy points after rounding up prisoners.

A full moon permitted the fight to continue through Saturday night and Sunday night with scarcely any waning in intensity. The great Egyptian moon, shining on the glistening sands, makes it bright enough to read a newspaper but produces curious shadow effects which pose problems for gunners and tank crews.

Monday's dawn found the battle for Egypt, now in its third day, moving deeper toward the Valley of the Nile with one big battle swirling into the desert southeast of Matruh, British headquarters in Cairo announced.

British and United States bombers, blasting hard and often at advancing Axis forces, ranged over the eastward-moving Axis columns all week end, setting afire numerous fuel tanks between Salum, near the Libyan border, and Matruh.

Planes Bomb Tanks:

The RAF also bombed moving Axis transport and tanks, and RAF fighters provided a protective cover for the British over the battle area. RAF headquarters in Cairo said eight British craft were lost Saturday and Sunday.

Although there appeared to be little doubt in London that Axis claims to have captured Matruh were true, a British military commentator declared that the fortified town was "not the last bastion between Tobruk and Alexandria."

Alexandria itself, base of the British Mediterranean Fleet, was bombed during the morning by Axis planes believed now to be operating from airdromes only 200 miles away.

The Axis claim that only 6,000 British troops were captured at Matruh—compared with 33,000 claimed at Tobruk—indicated the main British forces escaped and fell back.

The German High Command said Matruh was taken by storm despite stubborn resistance. In addition to the troops, it said a large quantity of war material fell into Axis hands.

One British spokesman said that if Matruh has been given up it was to hold a line farther east.

Britain's plan for coping with the Axis drive then would indicate a fluid defense falling farther and farther back in an attempt to absorb the shock of the Axis' mechanized and armored divisions.

When General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel crumpled Britain's armored strength in Lybia, pounced on Tobruk, and smashed the Eighth Army, the British elected to pin their defense on a well-supplied Matruh rather than throw in their main strength on the advance border defenses based on exposed Salum.

And now by dropping back, they hope to gain time to regroup and replenish the Imperials' exhausted manpower and machines and to shorten their own lines of supply while forcing Marshal Rommel to lengthen his under constant air assault.

Instead of a broad front to defend, as at Salum, ever in danger of a sweeping flank assault in the interior by the enemy's fast-moving machines, Matruh presents a narrow front with the Qattara Depression on its left flank as a hot, difficult hazard to Marshal Rommel only 40 miles in from the coast.

Encouraging News:

Meanwhile, encouraging news came from Alexandria, where it was learned unofficially by an Associated Press reporter that not a single enemy convoy had reached the important Axis base of Bengasi in the last fortnight, due to submarine and air action.

British naval sources said that stoppage or near-stoppage of ships reaching Bengasi would have a vital effect on the outcome of the struggle in the western Egyptian desert, because Axis equipment and supplies were being burned up at a rapid rate, and replenishments from Tripoli might come too late.

Full reports of British submarine operations will not be available until the raiders return to port, but one commander who brought his submarine in to Alexandria told how he sank two large supply vessels bound for Libya.

In Capetown, South Africa, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts appealed for 35,000 recruits under 35 in a national broadcast opening a drive for fighting men to make up for South African losses in Libya.

Of the Libyan setback, he said: "For the disappointing result at the moment South Africans cannot be blamed nor can their British and Indian comrades in the Tobruk garrison. Let critics who busy themselves with post mortems over Tobruk not touch the heroes who were in it. The blame, if there was any, must be sought elsewhere."

The Navy announced today that a second United States air attack on Japanese-occupied Wake Island in the Pacific had taken place last Saturday. The enemy's air field and various shore installations were said to have been damaged.

The Navy's communiqué, based on reports received up to 2 p. m. (Eastern War Time) today, said:

"Central Pacific area:

"1. U. S. bombers attacked Japanese-occupied Wake Island on June 27.

"2. Under favorable conditions of weather and visibility our planes, attacking in formation, damaged the air field and various shore installations.

"3. Enemy antiaircraft and fighter defense was weak and, although one bomber suffered minor damage during the attack, all of our planes returned safely."

Gunners on U-Boat Appear Immediately

By the Associated Press

London, June 29

The News Chronicle quoted a member of the crew of a British ship today as saying that a submarine which destroyed his vessel was equipped with a special gunlock from which gunners wearing strange helmets covering both face and head, emerged ready to fire immediately.

Ordinarily gunners must scramble out of the conning tower to man a submarine's deck guns after it comes to the surface.

The News Chronicle's naval commentator said that submarine gunlocks are not new, but in the case of all previously known types gunners must get to their posts through the conning tower.

The same British seaman told the News Chronicle that the smell of the submarine's exhaust fumes indicated it was using a new type of fuel.

Russia:

Nazis Open Attack In Kursk Sector

The Russians were sparing in their details today on the course of war operations. The Soviet Information Bureau's communiqué said merely that during the night "in the Kursk and Sevastopol directions our troops engaged the enemy in battle."

A supplement to the communiqué said the Germans had opened 25 field hospitals at Simferopol, northeast of Sevastopol in the Crimea, to handle the large number of wounded from Sevastopol.

Moscow, however, seemed to think that the Nazi drive in the Kursk area was essentially a probing operation to find a weak spot in the long, resilient Russian line. The new operation presumably was aimed at cutting the vital railway connecting the Southern and Central Fronts.

The blow in the Kursk sector came Sunday. The Russian winter offensive failed to dislodge the Germans from Kursk and the Russian line in this region runs roughly north and south to the east of Kharkov, Kursk and Orel.

A German break-through east of Kursk not only would threaten vital Russian communications, but also could be maneuvered to bring Russian forces in the Kharkov sector into reach of an encirclement movement from the north.

Dispatches reaching Moscow from the Kharkov Front said last week's German drive through Kupyansk, 60 miles southeast of Kharkov, had been blunted and that Russian troops had taken the offensive, throwing tanks, planes, and even an armored train into the battle. The Germans were retreating in some areas, reports said.

Attacks Repulsed:

Although admitting the Germans "succeeded in somewhat pressing our units" in one sector of the bitter siege of Sevastopol, the Russians announced that "on all other sectors the enemy attacks were repulsed with enormous losses to him."

The German High Command heard in a broadcast from Berlin announced that German and Rumanian troops had forced a crossing of the Tchernaja Valley and infiltrated to Mount Sapun at Sevastapol.

Mount Sapun and a series of lesser promontories form a part of the natural semicircular defenses southeast of Sevastopol. Germans and Rumanians have been battering heavily at these strong fortifications since other attacking forces were reported to have smashed through similar defenses to the north of the Crimean naval base.

On the Kharkov Front, the Nazi High Command reported destruction of 15 Russian tanks east of the Donets River. Fourteen supply trains were reported destroyed in night raids on Soviet bases in the Upper Don region.

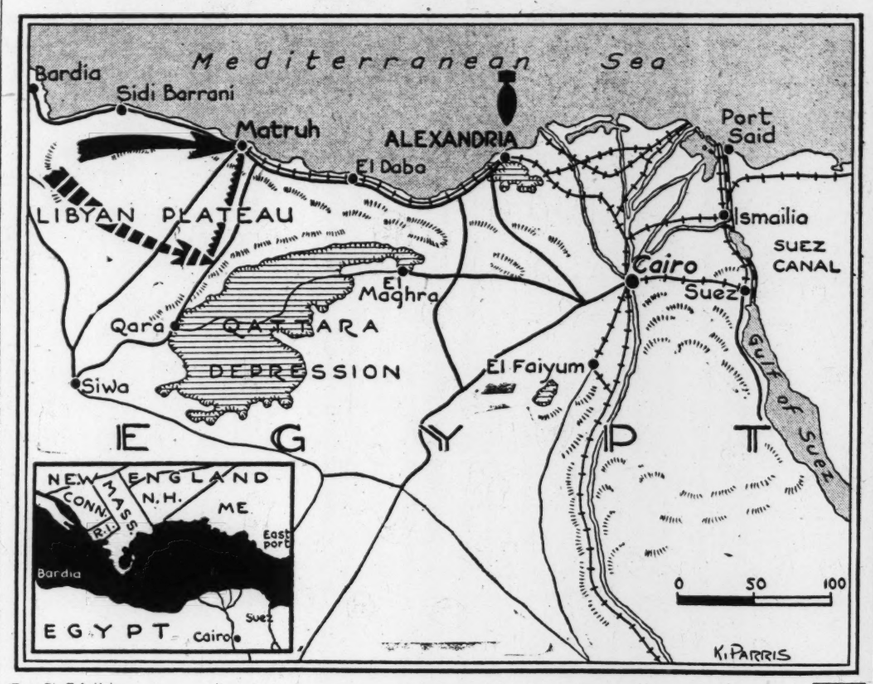
Brisk fighting was reported on the Central Front, where the High Command said 900 Russians were killed and 332 prisoners taken by Nazi shock troops.

A special Berlin announcement said a big Russian force had been pinched off below Leningrad with high losses in men and weapons.

In a dispatch from the Kalinin Front Sunday, the Russian news agency, Tass, said there was evidence that German punitive detachments had used poison gas against "recalcitrant" peasants, accused of helping guerrillas.

Well-posted British informants, commenting on the Tass report, said Prime Minister Churchill's promise to retaliate in kind against the Nazis holds good provided the report should be properly substantiated.

The serious nature of the unofficial report made the closest scrutiny necessary. These sources cited previous accounts of the same nature which apparently never were substantiated.



By a Staff Artist

The Tide of Battle in Egypt

Black arrows show how Axis forces are attacking British defenses anchored at Matruh, which both Berlin and Rome claim has been captured. Inset gives an idea of distances involved in the Egyption fighting.

Midway:

Japanese Lost Four Carriers in Battle

The Navy waited until it had rounded up and checked all reports on the Battle of Midway Island and then flatly wrote off as Japanese losses: Aircraft carrier Akagi, 26,900 tons; aircraft carrier Kaga, 26,900 tons; aircraft carrier Soryu, 10,050 tons; aircraft carrier Kiryu, 10,050 tons; 2 heavy cruisers, probably the 8,500-ton Mogami and the 8,500-ton Mikuma; 3 destroyers and a cargo or transport vessel.

That added up to at least 10 ships sent to the bottom in the big sea-air battle. The definite report of four carriers sunk contrasted with tentative reports on June 10 of "two and possibly three." The same reports listed only one other Japanese ship as definitely sunk, a destroyer.

The loss of 10 likewise was in sharp contrast with Japanese admissions that only one ship, a carrier, went down.

The Navy, summarizing the losses in a communiqué issued Sunday, said a fourth destroyer very probably was sunk and that considerable damage was wrought on 2 or 3 battleships, 3 or 4 other heavy cruisers, a light cruiser, and 4 transport or cargo vessels. Another transport or cargo ship was listed as probably sunk.

That meant: 10 ships known sunk, 2 believed sunk, and between 10 and 12 damaged.

The carrier losses included the destruction of 275 Japanese planes and their crews.

"The personnel losses on the ships sunk" the Navy's statement added, "is known to have been extremely heavy and ships receiving bomb hits probably suffered heavy losses in this respect."

Royal Air Force:

Bremen Devastated; French Coast Hit

The Royal Air Force raid on the German submarine base at St. Nazaire on the Occupied French coast was a follow-up to the Saturday night assault on the German North Sea port of Bremen, where many of the undersea raiders are constructed.

In addition to raiding St. Nazaire, British planes also attacked German airfields and railway objectives in Northern France during the night. The British Air Ministry acknowledged the loss of one plane.

Two Canadian pilots attached to a Hurricane bomber squadron which participated in the forays against the occupied coast were reported to have damaged a heavily escorted enemy merchant ship in a low-level attack.

The RAF Saturday night assault on Bremen was the second raid on that city in three nights, and was reported to have left Germany's second largest port a mass of charred ruins.

"There can't be much left of Bremen now," London military quarters declared as they scanned reports filed Sunday by the returned airmen.

Eleven planes—9 bombers and 2 fighters—were lost by the RAF in the Saturday night raid, the ninety-sixth aimed at Bremen since the start of the war.

In retaliation, Germans bombed the British Southwest Coast Sunday night for the second successive night, striking sharply at one town for 40 minutes, but the Government indicated the raids were insignificant in comparison with the RAF's.

At Sea:

Crew of 33 Lost In Gulf Sinking

The entire crew of 33 of a medium-sized American merchantmen was lost when the vessel went down in the Gulf of Mexico, June 22.

Air and surface rescue craft racing to the spot where a column of smoke had been sighted found only a life preserver bearing the name of the ship and an empty small boat.

No distress call had been sent and the manner of attack was not learned to explain the end of this ship, which raised to 323 the number of Allied or neutral ships sunk since Pearl Harbor in Western Atlantic waters as tabulated unofficially by the Associated Press.

The Navy announced today that three more ships, a Norwegian, a Yugoslavian, and an American, had been sunk in the Atlantic.

From the skipper of an American vessel torpedoed recently in the Caribbean came a report that Nazi submarines were attempting to capture masters of stricken ships and take them to Germany as prisoners.

Capt. William H. Fagen said on reaching New Orleans that the sub that sank his ship stayed around the scene for several hours trying to get information from survivors about the skipper.

China:

Chinese Still Holding Rich Tungsten Fields

According to an official Chinese government statement, the Japanese have failed to reach one of their major objectives in their present drive in East China—the tungsten fields of Kiangsi.

The statement said that while the enemy accomplished much to prevent the use of the bases from which the Chinese hope to bomb Japan, the tungsten deposits are still far from the most-advanced Japanese spearheads.

These deposits, it was noted, "are hardly less important than the airfields of Chekiang and Kiangsi put together."

"The Chinese produce from 60 to 70 per cent of the world's tungsten of which a good portion is drawn from Kiangsi whose annual output is estimated at 5,000 tons," the statement said. "Contributions from other provinces of China are: Kwangtung, 4,000 tons; Kwangsi, 2,500 tons; Hunan, 1,200, and Yunnan, 1,000.

The official Central News Agency which announced the sinking of two Japanese warships in the Yangtze said they were attacked June 21. After the sinking, the Chinese bombed Japanese positions in eastern Kiangsi on June 23.

Three-Pronged Drive:

The Domei news agency said in a radiocast from Tokyo that strong Japanese forces in a three-pronged offensive had smashed the Chinese back on a 40-mile front along the border between Southeastern Shansi and Northern Honan Provinces.

The front extends from Linhsein, in Honan, a battleground for the past fortnight, southwest of Lingchwan in the foothills of the Tahsing Mountains in Shansi. Domei said the Chinese 27th Army had been disorganized and compelled to fleet into the hills.

Sunday's Chinese communiqué reported heavy fighting in this region and asserted the Chinese recaptured Linhsein June 23 and held it against strong pressure the following day.

Vast Nazi Sabotage Plot Smashed by F. B. I. Drive

Continued from Page 1

less Nazi attempt to wreck American factories, bridges, and terminals and spread terror in New York and other metropolitan cities.

Immediate steps to intensify patrolling of the eastern shore by Coast Guard, civilian personnel, and the military authorities were ordered as it was apprehended that other parties of saboteurs might be en route to American shores by submersible vessel or might already have landed.

Cape Cod Landings Denied

Authoritative sources said, however, that the F. B. I. would not have released the story of the plot-smashing if it did not believe that the present sabotage-invasion attempt had been rendered completely harmless. Reports that a third Nazi sabotage squad might have landed somewhere on Cape Cod were said by local F. B. I. headquarters to have no foundation.

As country-wide opinion swelled to demand quick punishment of the enemy agents, Attorney General Francis J. Biddle announced that the Department of Justice would deal "swiftly and thoroughly" with them, although he seemed to consider that the question of prosecution was complicated by the fact that two of the invaders were United States citizens, one by nat-

The saboteurs, bent on a program which would have brought the detonations of war direct to Americans as far south as Tennessee and west to St. Louis, had landed under cover of darkness in rubber boats from German undersea craft at Amagansett Beach, Long Island, on June 13, and four days later at Ponte Vedra Beach, south of Jacksonville, Fla.

They ferried cases of powerful explosives ashore, burying them above the high tide mark, and set off with sums of money estimated above $169,700 in their pockets, Mr. Hoover said.

In what manner the F. B. I. learned of the attempt, he did not disclose, but Federal agents were able to take up the trail almost immediately and begin rounding up the men. Within a month after the saboteurs had shipped out of a submarine base on the French Coast they were in American custody, had made full confessions and had provided information that will make repetition of the sabotage invasion extremely hazardous.

Calling to mind the numerous instances of German sabotage during the first World War, including the Black Tom explosions, was Mr. Hoover's disclosure that the saboteurs carried lists of special assignments to place explosives in the following plants and localities:

The Aluminum Corporation of America's plants at Alcoa, Tenn., Massena, N. Y., East St. Louis, Ill., and Philadelphia; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad facilities around industrial areas, the Pennsylvania Railroad Yards at Newark, N. J.; Hell Gate Bridge; canals and locks of the Ohio River; specified department stores and railroad stations; the water supply system of New York City and its conduits in Westchester Country, and hydroelectric power plants at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Trained in Sabotage

Each saboteur, according to his confession, had been trained by direction of the German High Command at a special school for sabotage near Berlin. All spoke English and had been in the United States long enough to feel at home. As a final discredit to the German-American Bund, each had been a member of that organization while living in America.

Indicating further the careful preparations to cripple America's war effort was Mr. Hoover's statement that the cases of explosives, containing packages of TNT, bombs resembling coal and pencils, fuses and timing devices, were the most modern known and would have enabled the saboteurs to carry on a two-year campaign of destruction.

Associated Press

Explosive Devices Landed From Nazi Sub

German agents, landing in the United States from a German submarine, buried these explosive devices on a beach near Jacksonville, Fla., according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This F. B. I. picture shows the contents of one of the buried boxes. They include electric blasting caps, pen and pencil delay mechanism, detonators, and various other time delay devices.

Nazi Aims in Middle East Hinge on Rommel Victory

Continued from Page 1

ships, lack the boldness and initiative which such operations demand. Whatever the outcome, it would involve heavy losses of men and material. In this connection, it is worth recalling the high cost of the Crete invasion at a time when opposition to the invaders, especially in the air, was far less than would be encountered now.

On the other hand, the Axis Command might well decide it was worth the effort and sacrifice to compel the Allies to divide their forces, thereby weakening resistance in the western desert. On a longer-term basis, they might hope to cut off the Allies' avenue of retreat eastward and thus prevent the remaining forces from rallying and further resistance from being organized in Palestine and Iraq.

Essentially, this would be a revival of the campaign Axis forces seemed about to implement last year when the opening of the Russian Front suddenly altered their plans in this part of the world. Again, there probably would be attempts to foment pro-Axis uprisings in Arab countries similar to the Iraq revolt, all of which would be aimed toward placing the Mesopotamian oil fields under Axis control and clearing the approach to Persia and the Southern Caucasus.

Turkey, thus completely surrounded and cut off from the Allies, then would be given an ultimatum either to permit passage of German troops or face the consequences. Next the Caucasus would be attacked from the rear. At this stage, Axis operations would be greatly facilitated by complete control of the Mediterranean, the Allied fleet and bases having been completely eliminated.

Plan to Split Allies

The foregoing in the eyes of many competent observers, is the pattern Hitler hopes to follow this summer and explains how the North African operations fit in with Axis strategy as a whole. While it is still far from even partial realization, it, nevertheless, is daring enough and enough of a threat to warrant swift and determined countermeasures.

Assuming that Hitler should decide against risking a major landing invasion operation on the Syrian coast, this would by no means rule out the possibility of smaller-scale air-borne incursions in the coastal delta or canal area with the object of dividing Allied forces and spreading confusion in their rear so as to facilitate Marshal Rommel's attack.

After all the tactical criticism of the present and past, North-African campaigns, the fact emerges that full responsibility for the present predicament cannot be placed entirely on the shoulders of the Middle East armies. Allowing duly for mistakes in the field, the situation is essentially an outgrowth of the policy relegating the vital sector a fifth-rate priority—for a long time it has been the stepchild of the Allied war effort.

This means that the Middle East Command never could obtain what it wanted in the way of equipment and supplies. This applied especially to a shortage of antitank artillery, which throughout the campaign has been and continues to be the chief Allied handicap in its attempt to hold Marshal Rommel's attacking armored columns.

Mine fields not covered by effective artillery fire are poor protection against armored columns.

At no time have the forces holding the Middle East been in any way commensurate with the sector's vital importance. In the summer of 1940, soon after Italy entered the war, Gen. Rodolfo Graziana advanced as far as Sidi Barrani with a huge army. The forces pitted against him then were almost nominal. Only Italian slowness and poor preparation for desert warfare kept them at a standstill until Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell scraped together enough men and armor to launch his amazing offensive.

The situation appeared to be even more desperate in the spring of 1941, when the opening of the Russian campaign suddenly deflected German efforts elsewhere, thus averting the threat. Recalling these past deliverances, the people here are not unduly pessimistic even though the enemy is geographically closer than ever before.

French Women to Work in Reich

VICHY, France, June 29 (AP)—French women whose husbands have been in German prison camps for the past two years and who seek work in towns near where their husbands are imprisoned are a source of enlistment for work in the Reich, the French news agency OFI disclosed today.

The Government "Department of French Labor in Germany" in a statement said it had nothing directly to do with recruiting such labor but was only protecting its interests.

OFI also said one of the most important directors of a large German manufacturing concern with plants in Berlin, Stuttgart and Manneheim is in Paris recruiting labor for the firm's factories. The agency said it was understood the recruiting was mainly among Arab workers, of which there is a large colony in the occupied city.

Nazi Placements

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

VICHY, France, June 30—German placement offices in France are doing a rapidly increasing business since Chief of Government Pierre Laval appealed to French workers to seek jobs in Germany, the German-controlled Vichy radio claims.

At Clermont-Ferrand, where offices were opened on June 16, now between 40 to 50 contracts are signed a day, or about the double of enrollments received in the first days, the broadcast asserted. At Nice it was necessary to ask the workers through the local paper to have patience, as the temporary employment office could not handle more than 150 enrollments a day, it was stated.

At Montpellier, center of a mainly agricultural district, several hundred requests were said to have already been sent to the German Placement Bureau; that is a rise of 60 per cent in the number of contracts registered daily.

Matruh's Place in History

By the Associated Press

Matruh, which the Axis says has fallen to the army of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, is an anciet town, with a romantic history going back 2,000 years and more. It was to Matruh, on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, that Cleopatra brought Marc Antony.

The town is connected with Alexandria by a railroad built by Khedive Abbas Hilmi Pasha, ruler of Egypt from 1892 to 1914. He also built the motor highway which parallels the railway, and extends westward to Salum, on the Libyan frontier.

Matruh had had another famous visitor—Alexander the Great, the first great world conqueror, who stopped there on his way to consult an oracle, presumably to find out whether he was destined to master the then known world.

In that day Matruh was called Paraetonium. Great caravans passed through the town and there were numerous wells and cisterns along the highway. Many of their ruins still remain.

The western shore of the present harbor of Matruh is of flat sand, penetrated by a large lagoon which was probably the Roman harbor. Sand has been gradually filling the lagoon, but the remains of wharves, piers and other ruins are still visible.

At the western extremity of the lagoon is an oasis holding the ruins of the old town of Matruh. This was probably the site of the ancient town of Paraetonium.

In pre-war days Matruh had a population of only a few hundred, including Greek merchants who traded with the Bedouin tribesmen of the desert and with local herdsmen.

The war and the coming of the British changed all that.

Wooden Army Beds To Save Steel for War Use

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—To save steel, the Army has decided to use wooden beds instead of folding steel cots for soldiers.

The War Department says the beds may be fitted together and formed into double deckers.

The first purchase by the Quartermaster Corps, it was estimated, will permit diversion to other war needs of some 31,500 tons of steel.

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Proposed Coup in Italy Called 'False Liberalism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—The liberal anti-Fascist underground movement in Italy has issued a manifesto which predicts an effort by conservative army-monarchist-industrialist circles in Italy to seize power from Mussolini, and denounces such a coup as "false liberalism," designed merely to continue Fascism under another guise.

The statement was in the form of a report from officials of the underground, smuggled out of Italy to Count Carlo Sforza, leader of anti-Fascist forces in the United States. Count Sforza made the report public this week end with the statement that it came from "sources which I know are trustworthy." The major part of the document was drafted in Italy last winter, and it bears a postscript under date of last month.

Counter Impression

Publication of the report at this time will serve to counter a growing impression in the United States that a conservative putsch in Italy would be favorable to the democratic cause. There have been frequent references in recent weeks to the possibility of a revolt headed by Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Italian Army chief of staff, and King Victor Emmanuel III. One widely discussed article by the columnist Walter Lippmann warmly welcomed such a development. Virtually all anti-Fascist groups in the United States, however, are convinced that such a move would be disastrous to the cause of liberalism and democracy in Italy, and Count Sforza now quotes anti-Fascists in Italy in vehement support of this position.

The report places no date on the proposed coup, merely saying that it is scheduled for "as soon as the end of Fascism seems inevitable."

"This putsch," it continues, "may consist in an attempt by the monarchy to offer itself as the bearer of a solution of compromise, which the most reactionary elements of Roman Catholicism throughout the world would try to guarantee and support.

"The new ruling group would include in this case: elements from the army, all of the clique of industrial profiteers who found their greatest opportunity in the discredited economy of self-sufficiency, and the so-called lukewarm Fascists. In other words, all those false liberals who had already adhered to the Fascist regime under the cloak of the corporative organization, including certain Roman Catholic and Socialist elements, would be represented in the new set-up.

Excluded

"That such a group may ever represent a solution of Italy's internal ills is to be excluded. . . .

The report continued:

"The real sentiment of the country, in other words the feeling of the people, after the collapse of the Fascist experiment, must be clearly understood and brought to the light.

"This sentiment reveals itself already and unmistakably in the new orientation of the intellectual bourgeoisie. It also manifests itself concretely in the opposition of the Italian youth to the government, in the hahavior of the younger generation which is fighting tyranny in all parts of the country. It has also become the sentiment of a growing section of the middle classes, both bourgeois and laborers who have rediscovered in democracy not only the ideal which prompted the Italian wars of Independence (the period in Italian nineteenth century history known as the Risorgimento), but also the only safeguard of their spiritual evolution and of their future economic progress.

Held Responsible

"These forces are now gathering around that nucleus of Italians who from the very beginning, and with daily sacrifices, fought for the ideals of liberty and democracy. . . . The people of this group are fully aware of the responsibilities of statesmanship. They also know who shall be held responsible in Italy for the present disaster.

"The new forces of Italy ask for a complete renovation, both in the institutions of the country and in the people manning them; this renovation will be made possible, in a real democratic spirit and with new democratic institutions, only if all the forces responsible for the rise and success of the Fascist experiment are wiped off at the first chance and without mercy."

The statement then continues with a postscript under date of May, 1942, supporting a declaration of principles made by Count Sforza in a letter to The New York Times last January, in which he called for formation of a liberal republic as soon as Fascism is displaced.

Count Sforza said that the report represented "a composite view of men holding positions of importance in Italy's underground free movement."

U. S. Armed Forces 7,000,000 End of '43

PITTSBURGH, June 29 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Director of Operations for the War Manpower Commission, said here the United States by the end of 1943 will have almost 7,000,000 men in the armed forces and 13,000,000 persons in war industries.

In an address before the Pittsburgh Chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management, General McSherry proposed solutions for five major manpower problems:

Subcontracting in war-producing areas where there is a labor shortage.

Transfer of skilled craftsmen to war industries from less essential industries, with full protection of seniority and other rights.

Full utilization of older workers and women.

Stop discrimination against Negroes and minority groups.

Discontinuance of labor "pirating" through the co-operative efforts of management and labor in every industrial community.

Hurley Wants Show Of 'Dishing It Out'

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, June 29 (AP)—"We should quit boasting about the glorious qualities of our failures and face the stark realities of the present situation," United States Minister Patrick J. Hurley declared in a speech here Saturday.

"The challenge by which we are confronted cannot be met by words," he added. "We should quit complimenting ourselves on our capacity to take it and show the world a capacity to dish it out.

"We are grateful that China and Russia are in the war on our side but we must quit relying on Chiang Kai-shek and Joseph Stalin to do our fighting for us.

"We ourselves must attack, defeat and destroy our enemies."

Japanese Exploiting Rubber Monopoly

Tokyo now in control of all but 900,000 acres of world's acreage of rubber plantation.

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrival in Singapore of 60 representatives of Japenes rubber factories recently to organize the supply of Malayan rubber for Japan shows that Tokyo is wasting no time in exploiting what is now its world super monopoly on rubber production.

For with the conquest of Malaya, and the earlier economic absorption by Japan of Siam and French Indo-China, Tokyo has within its control all but 900,000 of the world's 8,400,000 acres of rubber plantation.

How much of a task the Japanese rubber experts will have in organizing this vast supply of rubber cannot be determined without some accurate estimate of the amount of damage done to the rubber plantations by the British scorched-earth policy.

It is safe to presume that this policy could not have resulted in any major destruction to the rubber-tree acreage. For to attempt to destroy hundreds of millions of rubber trees in the short time that the British had at their disposal in their retreat down through Malaya, would have been virtually impossible. And the same holds true to a large extent in the Netherlands Indies.

Resisted by Native Owners

Moreover, it is likely that native owners and laborers who were faced with the possibility of their only means of livelihood being destroyed, resisted with every means at their control the attempt to destroy the rubber plantations.

Thus, while it is probable that rubber factories and equipment were demolished by the British, it would not have been any great hardship to replace the relatively simple machinery needed for rubber production, and it would not be long before the plantations would be in operation again by the Japanese.

What will be a problem for the Japanese is the disposal of some 1,250,000 tons of rubber, of which Japan can use but a small percentage itself. Even the German war machine is reported to be run on less than 200,000 tons of rubber annually.

Japan never consumed more than 60,000 tons of rubber annually—a quantity which could be supplied by French Indo-China alone. In 1939 Japanese rubber imports declined to 44,000 tons, valued at the equivalent of $15,000,000. Japan never could deliver the goods necessary to meet purchase regularly of the crude rubber output of the Far East, which is valued at $500,000,000 annually.

For some time Japan can probably offer the finest Burmese rice for Malayan rubber, as it can the oil of the Netherlands Indies in return for Philippine sugar, but it will fail to deliver the manufactured goods needed in these regions—chiefly machines and metal products, besides cotton goods.

Millions of Army Shoes

The Japanese rubber industry employs 35,000 workers in 850 factories with an annual output equivalent to $60,000,000. Shoes, rubber cloths and tires are the main products. Lack of hides and leather makes the use of rubber vital in the production of Army shoes which are produced in the tens of millions.

The number of military products made of rubber is limited and it is to be expected that Japan will produce large quantities of rubber boats for invasion, barrage balloons to cover the skies over Japan, gas masks, complete rubber suits as protection against poison gas, and life jackets. Greater use of rubber in naval construction by Japan is also expected.

In order to procure the rubber from the conquered areas, it is probable that Japan will have to continue to supply at what they would consider a fair price, or at least have to supply the laborers with rice and industrial goods formerly imported from the United Nations.

This would be necessary to maintain the good will of the natives. For Indian laborers with their comparatively high living standard are in close contact with the Indian mainland, and would be sure to let their friends know what kind of deal the Japanese "co-prosperity" policy was giving them.

Yen Credits at Tokyo

On the other hand, if the Japanese method of handling its newly won interests in Indo-China and Siam are any criterion, the 100,000,000 natives in Malaya will not fare too well, and this may have some effect upon the production of rubber.

According to the "agreement" with French Indo-China signed in May, 1942, Japan bought all the rubber, rice, and minerals available with what were subsequently found to be useless, idle yen credits of the Tokyo banks.

While the Japanese set the maximum price for rice, for example, below the ruling price, they made the local governments make up the deficit in the form of subsidization—a system similar to Germany's methods of exploitation.

Japan promised the local government reimbursement after the war. Even so, Japan fails to deliver manufactured goods and local economies suffer from inflationary price rises. This, in turn, affects the workers.

Local Food Supply Cut

The same system prevailed in Siam, where Japanese seizures and purchases reduced the local supply of food. Tokyo is now printing Siamese notes without even providing serial numbers.

Whether Japan can squeeze by with these methods and still maintain smooth production in such a large area remains to be seen. The very size of its rubber holdings now may be too much for Japanese economic practices.

The biggest of Japan's newest acquired rubber-producing vassals is British Malaya with main plantations on the western slope of the mountains in Perak, Selangor, Penang, Malacca, Johore and Singapore. More than 3,000,000 acres are managed by scientific growing methods. Estates of 100 acres or more are run on the plantations system while small holdings under 100 acres are largely in native hands, many of whom produce rubber as a side line, provided a sufficiently high price is paid.

The proportion of large estates to small ones is 6 to 4 in Malaya, but the reverse is the case in the Netherlands Indies. Native producers reach a much smaller yield per tree than big plantation growers. The Malayan population is too independent to accept even well-paid plantation labor.

Thus Indian and Chinese labor has been imported into Malaya. Over 70 per cent of all labor engaged in rubber plantations comes from India and 26 per cent is of Chinese origin. The main rubber trade goes through Chinese hands and of the 224 rubber dealers at Singapore 178 were Chinese and only 27 British.

Rubber Quota Expanded

British Malaya, with an acreage of 3,300,000 acres had a basic annual production of 590,000 tons which it filled easily. The rubber quota was expanded to 648,000 tons immediately after the outbreak of the European war and an increase of the rubber output from 425,000 to 623,000 tons for the six months' period from October, 1939, to March, 1940, was ordered for the British and Dutch producers and also reached.

The other big producer of rubber are the Netherlands Indies, with centers at Java and Sumatra. On the latter the big scientifically managed plantations are located. The Netherland Indies produce more native rubber, but of inferior quality, containing much dirt. Besides the 800,000 native owners of small rubber plots, Chinese labor is engaged on the big plantations, supervised by the Javanese staff. The basic production quota for the Netherlands Indies amounted to 534,000 tons of crude rubber, but here also a considerable increase of the rubber production was possible so that an output of 645,500 was ordered for 1941 and reached.

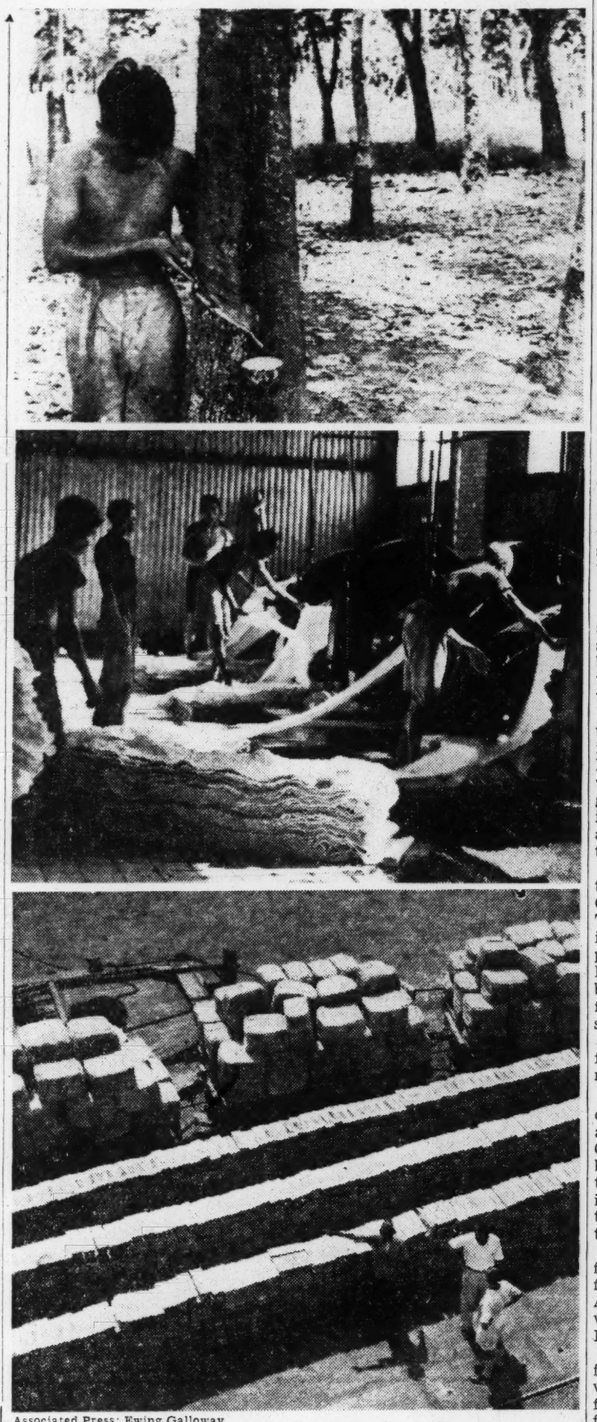
British North Borneo and Sarawak produce normally about 53,000 tons. The more recent producers Indo-China and Siam played an increasing rôle in the rubber market with production of 40,000 tons and 56,000 tons, respectively. The native producers lack scientific planting methods and production suffers under parasites and weeds. A poor transportation system makes exports more difficult. While the crude rubber is cured in the country it has to be sent to the marketing centers of Singapore and Penang for milling and exports. The rubber trade throughout the Far East goes usually through the hands of Chinese middlemen.

Japan would control all crude rubber in the Far East if it were to conquer Ceylon. With a basic quota of 110,000 tons annually the Ceylon output has been greatly stimulated and shipments amounted to 35,500 tons for the first three months of 1942 corresponding to an annual production of 142,000 tons. This would be sufficient to supply Great Britain with all the rubber it needs.

Fortunately, very few rubber stocks fell into Japanese hands but were shipped out of the conquered regions just in time. Nevertheless, the advantages for Japan as a result of the rubber conquest are so great that it should be checked from exploiting these regions.

This might be accomplished in several ways. Spectacular Chinese victories would strengthen the resistance of Chinese labor and small Chinese business engaged mainly in rubber production and trade. A declaration of war by British India would alienate the most important Indian labor on Malay plantations.

The reconquest of Burma, advocated by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Staff for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, would deprive Japan of one of the main pillars of economic exploitation structure—the rice with which to feed the enslaved natives. Finally, there will come the day when the forces of General MacArthur will turn on the Netherlands Indies as the nearest goal in a counterattack on Japan. Meanwhile Japanese shipping in the South China Sea on the 2,210 miles of shipping lanes from Singapore to Shanghai can be harassed by submarines which could make it a difficult task to ship the crude rubber to Japan.



Associated Press; Ewing Galloway

Steps in Rubber Production

Tapping trees (above) requires considerable skill as the latex lodges against thin layers of cells that separate bark from wood. Coagulated rubber (center) is rolled into crepe rubber by passing from one machine to the other until firm. Rubber and tin ready to ship (lower) shown on docks of Penang in the Straits Settlements.

Toronto Voluntary Services Efficient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Citizens' Committee for Troops in Training in the city, set up in the first month of the war to organize and coordinate all voluntary civilian effort in relation to off-duty activities of Canadian armed forces and their families has functioned so efficiently that not more than five paid employees are needed to work in co-ordinating the scores of organizations and thousands of unpaid civilian volunteers now working with the Toronto committee, according to a recent report of the committee. Today the Citizens' Committee consists of 19 sub-committees ready to provide instantly sports programs, theatrical shows, magazines, legal advice, beds and food to the armed forces and many other services as well.

Indian Opinion Shifts Gandhi's Stand

By C. K. Cumming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, June 29 — The reason for Mohandas K. Gandhi's sudden reversal of his demand for complete British withdrawal from India may be ascribed to the state of public opinion in the country. It has probably been borne in upon Mr. Gandhi, both by his own observations and the persuasive efforts of Jawaharlal Nehru, another dominating influence in the Congress Party, and others, that Indian opinion generally would be extremely adverse to the withdrawal of the protective British military power from India at this juncture—even supposing such a thing were conceivable.

No paper welcomed the arrival of a large British military convoy recently more warmly than Delhi's leading nationalist daily.

It has no doubt become equally clear that the demand for immediate withdrawal of foreign troops would go far to aleniate sympathy with India's national aspirations on the part of those nations whose assistance might be most helpful in the future.

Hope for New Negotiations

Moreover, by removing proposals from realm of fantasy to sphere of apparent practical possibility, a way might be opened for the renewal of political negotiations.

It may be extremely unlikely that Britain will be prepared during the war to discuss the establishment of a national government with full powers, especially if the grant of immediate independence is made a condition, as Mr. Nehru apparently insists, but it is not theoretically impossible.

There might be significance in the warmth with which Mr. Gandhi declared, replying to the Times of London, that it was an insult to India to repeat the proposals made by Sir Stafford Cripps last March, which, he said, had been rejected by all parties as "the final word of British statesmanship."

But the motives of his policy and future action are all at the moment somewhat obscure.

From the time of the breakdown of negotiations with Sir Stafford and still more during and after the Congress Party meeting at Allahabad in May, there was evident on the part of Mr. Gandhi an increasing disposition to reassume effective, if not nominal, leadership of the Congress Party.

This new development was at first accompanied by the policy, first launched towards the end of April, of demanding immediate withdrawal of the British from India.

The proposal, as originally put forward, unquestionably meant the withdrawal of British and other foreign troops, leaving India to rely for defense against the Japanese entirely on the methods of nonviolent nonco-operation.

That proposal was embodied in a draft resolution sent by Mr. Gandhi to Allahabad, and it is believed to have been favored by a majority of the Working Committee. The compromise resolution which was finally adopted actually represented the minority view, though it was advocated by such outstanding members as Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Nehru.

Sharp Differences in Party

It is necessary to undestand that there have been in the Congress Working Committee sharp differences of opinion regarding the Congress attitude toward the war.

There are the confirmed Gandhites, like Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sardar Patel and the majority of the committee. There is the school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachariar, who resigned from the Working Committee at Allahabad to crusade for his policy of recognition of the Moslem League and to claim self-determination with the view of establishing a national government by joint action of Congress and the League for the better defense of the country against aggression.

Two or three other members of the Working Committee had definite sympathy with some aspects of Mr. Rajagopalachariar's views, though they lacked the strength of conviction, or possibly the courage, to follow his lead.

Finally, there is the group including Mr. Nehru and Maulana Azad which does not believe that violent aggression can best be met by nonviolent methods, which ardently sympathizes with some of the United Nations, especially China, which is far from anxious to have American forces disappear from India and which would probably at heart deplore any course likely directly or indirectly to assist the Japanese or the injure the cause of the United Nations.

Gandhi Tests Opinion

Mr. Gandhi continued to expound his views in interviews with American journalists with a view, as he himself put it, of finding out public opinion here and the reaction of the outside world to his proposals.

In the middle of June Mr. Nehru and Mr. Maulana Azad held prolonged discussions with him at Wardha. Shortly after, from various statements made by Mr. Gandhi at Bombay, it appeared that a shift had taken place in the basis of his proposals.

According to Mr. Nehru's interpretations, withdrawal did not mean that the British should pack up and go. "It means," Mr. Nehru says, "the transfer of political power completely, or the decision on the part of the British to do so without raising any arguments as to what we do about it."

The essential thing, said Mr. Nehru, is that the British Government must accept the independence of India in its entirety. Other problems could then be considered.

Another important point in Mr. Nehru's interpretation was that Mr. Gandhi had agreed to the presence of foreign troops in India, provided they were there under treaty with India as allies of a free country.

This last point was confirmed by Mr. Gandhi himself in the current issue of Harijan, where he says that while British authority should end, he would recognize their military necessity.

"They may need to remain in India to prevent Japanese occupation. That prevention is a common cause between them and us. It may be necessary for the sake also of China. Therefore, I would tolerate their presence in India, not in any sense as rulers, but as allies of Free India."

In another place he says that while he would always advise adoption of nonviolence to the utmost extent possible in Free India he expected that "with the existence of so many different races in India, all of whom will have a voice in the government of the day, the national policy will incline toward militarism of a modified character."

Gandhi Modifies Withdrawal Demands

Recorded by Columbia Broadcasting System

London, June 29

The British radio today quoted a statement made by Mohandas K. Gandhi in his Bombay newspaper, Harijan, saying that "the abrupt withdrawal of Allied troops from India might result in Japan's occupation of the country, and China's certain fall" and the troops might remain to "prevent Japanese occupation."

"I could not be guilty of asking the Allies to take a step which would involve certain defeat. The abrupt withdrawal of Allied troops from India might result in Japan's occupation of the country, and China's certain fall," he said.

TWA Awards Made For Air Reporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29—Frederick C. Graham, aviation editor of the New York Times, Dick Darrow, former aviation editor of the Columbus, Ohio, Citizen, Eric Bramley, managing editor of American Aviation Magazine, and Edward Salamony, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph photographer, were named winners of the annual Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., awards for the best aviation reporting in their respective fields during 1941.

Presentation of cash prizes and trophies are to be made in the near future at a luncheon in New York, TWA announced.

Judges of the annual contest were Dr. Clark B. Millikan, professor of aeronautics at the California Institute of Aeronautics; Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher; Gill Robb Wilson, President of the National Aeronautic Association; Jack Frye, President of TWA, and Justin D. Bowersock, aviation editor of the Kansas City Star. Because of a tie in two divisions, Mr. Bowersock, a member of the Aviation Writers Association, and a former contest winner, was named as fifth judge to cast the deciding votes. He did not enter the 1941 contest.

Colorado's Glaciers

There are six glaciers in the Roosevelt National Forest in north-central Colorado, the largest of which, the Arapahoe Glacier, is approximately a mile and a half long, nearly a mide wide and from 100 to 500 feet in depth.

RCAF Operate With U. S. Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 29—The Royal Canadian Air Force is operating with American forces in the defence of Alaska and the Aleutians. It has been known for some time that airmen from this country have been in the Northwest but today it was learned that "several" squadrons are "assuming their full share of the task of thwarting Japanese encroachment in the Aleutians and Alaska." Air Minister C. L. Power, making the announcement said the Canadian air group comprised both fighter and bomber squadrons which were operating from Alaskan bases "in closest harmony and co-operation with their United States comrades."

The Canadian squadrons are a number of veterans of European air operations, one of the senior Canadian officers in Alaska being Wing Commander G. R. McGregor who received the D. F. C. in the Battle of Britain. Squadron Leader Dean Nesbitt D. F. C. and Squadron Leader E. M. Reyne, both of whom have a distinguished flying record over Britain and the continent, are in command of flying units in Alaska.

"It is obviously essential," Mr. Power explained, "that our units in Alaska are for strategic reasons, under the operational control of the United States command but of course there is a completely unified command all along the Pacific coast and our General Officer Commanding the Pacific area and our Air Officer Commanding the Western Air Command are in constant consultation with the United States authorities. So far as Alaska operations are concerned there is a complete mingling of the RCAF and U. S. forces. It is in very fact a United Nations force."

Mr. Power also pointed out that "not only have we sent squadrons into Alaska but we have been able considerably to reinforce our Pacific air defenses. Additional squadrons have been moved into strategic positions in the area and new squadrons have been organized on the spot. These squadrons like those in Alaska are manned largely by graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and include several officers who have had operational service overseas to assure wise and experienced leadership."

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Move to Train 50,000 Persons To Apply Sociometry Launched

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—A move to train 50,000 persons to apply the basic principle of natural science, namely measurement, to postwar problems was launched here by a conference of sociometrists.

Sociometry, a new method of measuring human relations, is now taught in a score of American universities. It is in fairly widespread use among American social workers and in some U. S. Government agencies.

The conference proposes to extend training in the method among the 27 United Nations. The idea is that among 50,000 persons there will be some of the leaders or persons close to them, and that knowledge of sociometry's fact-finding technique will be a worthwhile aid.

Nucleus Exists

The sociometrists believe that among educators and Government officials both in the United States and in other nations the nucleus already exists to spread this scientific method.

The conference also sponsored a move to try to have sociometry ultimately taught in primary grades of the public schools. The method is based on simple and well known facts. It begins with analysis of the reactions of one person to another, such as liking or disliking, and the reasons why.

This measurement is the foot-rule. Sociometry extends this kind of fact-finding literally and easily not only to groups of persons of town size, but to governments, nations, religions, legislation, business and labor. It is merely a tool, without inherent partisan or political bias.

New Organization

The conference was held under the auspices of the Sociometric Institute, a new organization, whose chairman is Dr. J. L. Moreno, New York, originator of the method known as sociometry.

"The main issue of this war has already been decided," he said in a brief talk to the conference, "namely that there is no master-race on earth—no people superior to all other peoples. No matter which race or nation emerges from the war as victor or vanquished, and no matter how long the war endures, this fact will stand forth as its major lesson.

"It has been clearly demonstrated that all major national groups are nearly equal in spontaniety, initiative, ingenuity and leadership when it comes to a moment of great crisis.

Greatest Mistake

"The gravest error the Germans made was not their challenge of the democratic process of government. Their greatest mistake was their over-estimation of their own mental and physical prowess. The myth of their superiority has already been shattered."

Participating in the conference were Dr. Adolf Meyer, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. George W. Hartmann and Dr. Ralph B. Spence, Teachers College; Dr. George P. Murdock, Yale; J. Hillis Miller, Associate Commissioner of the New York State Education Department; Dr. Margaret Mead, American Museum of National History; Dr. George A. Lundberg, Bennington College; Dr. Henry P. Fairchild, New York University, Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Office of Radio Research, Dr. Muriel W. Brown, U. S. Office of Education and Dr. George Gallup, American Institute of Public Opinion.

Manny Strauss, President of the American Way Associates, was elected chairman of the advisory committee of the Sociometric Institute. He will organize American businessmen to utilize sociometry, the Institute said.

Negroes' Fate Also at Stake In This War, McNutt Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Declarations that this is not a white man's war alone, but that the fate of the Negroes also is at stake set the theme of speeches at a "Unity for Victory" rally called by the Negro Labor Victory Committee at the Golden Gate Ballroom in Harlem last night.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and Mrs. Conery Miller, mother of Dorie Miller, first Negro hero to win public acclaim in the war, were the featured speakers.

Mr. McNutt declared that discrimination based on anything other than a man's sheer worth must go. Despite the fact that there are localities where the principles of the "American Way" have not penetrated, the Roosevelt administration has done more than any administration since the Civil War "to deal with the things that press upon the little people of America," Mr. McNutt declared.

"And we know that if our enemies win, all these things will go," he continued. "There will be no right to protest. There will be no right to fight for the opportunity and the rights of the individual.

"We know that if our enemies win, there will be saddled upon the world a theory of race in which there can be no room for any Negro."

Mr. McNutt told the rally not to underestimate progress already made in eliminating racial discrimination, calling attention to the fact that thousands of Negroes were at work in the war industry and that the Government had helped private industry to extend Negro employment.

"But we are not using Negroes enough," he continued. "These things that I have described are only the first steps. There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill. Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory.

"America cannot stand that kind of nonsense. America can afford only maximum production from every worker in every plant everywhere in the nation."

The level-headed practicability of the Negroes will nullify the propaganda directed at them by Berlin and Tokyo, Mr. McNutt held.

Mrs. Miller, given a tremendous ovation, received a war bond and flowers on the platform in recognition of the heroism of her son, who fired a machine gun in the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor, an exploit that won him the Navy Cross.

"Some say we colored people have nothing to fight for," Mrs. Miller, a Texas sharecropper, said. "We all have something to fight for. We have freedom to fight for, but we can't fight this war by ourselves. . . ."

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Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

British Prime Minister Inspects U. S. 'Chutists

Associated Press

Practice War in Northern Ireland

Top: As Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill gives a United States Army parachutist close scrutiny during a visit to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, June 24, Brig. Gen. William C. Lee, commanding the Army's parachute forces, explains their equipment and fighting technique. With the British leader on his surprise visit to Fort Jackson was Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson (right). Below: Closely followed by detachments of infantry in gas masks, American "General Grant" tanks roll over rough country in Northern Ireland as armored units of recent United States arrivals lose no time in going into intensive training.

Churchill Facing Stiff Debate in Commons

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 29 — Although Prime Minister Winston Churchill's return from the United States with a joint statement by himself and President Roosevelt has reduced the political threat to the Prime Minister and his Government, nevertheless the Administration's spokesmen have a difficult task in front of them in this week's House of Commons debate on Libya.

Although the organized "no confidence" move against the Government has lost ground since the first political flareup after the disaster at Tobruk, Parliament is determined to bring the utmost pressure on the Government to correct shortcomings in the war effort generally. In this, it has a large measure of support from the country as a whole.

The Government also enters the debate having just suffered another by-election reverse. The Libyan defeat is admitted by Conservative Party headquarters to have been the deciding factor which put an independent in at Maldon, Essex, with a big majority over the Government candidate at the end of last week.

Newspapers have stressed the disturbing effect in Britain and in the United States of the latest reverse for the British Army.

Mr. Churchill and his followers not only to have to answer critics in the House of Commons, but have another onerous task of reassuring the people on both sides of the Atlantic, including the workers who make tanks, guns and planes.

Anxiety Still Present

No speeches, no expression of confidence, not even the quietly reassuring Roosevelt-Chruchill joint communiqué can banish anxiety about military events in the immediate future. Only the actual halting of the enemy's advance through Egypt and successful United Nations' counterblows in other theaters will restore confidence.

At the same time, events over the week end have had a stabilizing effect. Mr. Churchill's safe completion of yet another vital trip to the United States is a gratifying reminder of the solidarity of the United Nations' front. Evidence is seen in the joint Churchill-Roosevelt communiqué that at the conferences in Washington the heads of the two States and their advisers have been deeply and rightly imbued with the conviction that this is the crucial year of the war.

One sentence in the communique: "We do not underrate the task" was particularly welcomed here in the light of earlier optimism which was so soon dispelled by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's latest attack.

As to the new confidence which Mr. Churchill expressed in the United States that Egypt won't fall, today's Daily Herald voicing the labor viewpoint said: "It isn't possible that Mr. Churchill on the very morrow of the disastrous defeat in Libya again would be capable of miscalculating the odds."

Brace for Ordeal Ahead

Other speakers over the week end helped to brace and consolidate British opinion for the ordeal ahead. One of the Government's severest critics, Labor Member Emanuel Shinwell, told his electors in a North Country coal-mining constituency that the aim should be to smash the enemy, not the Government. He said he reserved final judgement on Libya until he knew all the facts. But, he added: "We are entitled to know whether we have the right men in charge of operations in the field and at the center, whether our strategy is sound, and whether our forces are supplied with the right kind of arms."

Speaking in praise of Mr. Churchill over the week end Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, former trade union leader, denied that Mr. Churchill was overbearing in conducting the war. He emphasized the Government's team work and pledged himself anew to serve under Mr. Churchill until victory can be won. He, too expressed unshaken confidence in the Eighth Army's ability to restore the situation in the Middle East.

An indication that this confidence is to be backed by practical measures was the report that Mr. Bevin plans to comb even the war factories for younger men for the armed forces. Tightening of the service call will require a new effort to replace younger men remaining in civilian life by older men and women.

At least one factory was known to the writer to have achieved its biggest job of the war over the week end with workers putting in almost unbelievably long hours to complete an urgent vital rush job.

This effort tended to contradict a suggestion that Britain's output effort had been retarded by the Libyan defeat.

In Parliament, many suggestions will be pressed for removing shortcomings in the war direction. Already newspapers of widely differing viewpoint such as The Times of London and the Daily Herald were reviving the demand that Mr. Churchill cease filling the dual role of Prime Minister and Defense Minister and concentrate on the Prime Ministership.

Others contended that it neither is desirable nor practical for Mr. Churchill to be relieved of strategical and operational responsibility. These advanced the argument that there is no alternative to the Prime Minister should Mr. Churchill confine himself to the role of Defense Minister.

Brazilian Minister Held Responsible For Alleged 'Actions Against Germans'

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, June 29 (AP)—Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil was held responsible today for alleged "barbarous actions against Germans" in Brazil in a formal statement issued last night by the German Government which threatened "counter-measures" against the South American Republic.

The statement spoke of "riotous behavior against Germans and their property" in Brazil and said that if the Brazilian Government "doesn't take steps without delay to end these grievances the Reich Government will take counter-measures."

It said Brazil's anti-Axis stand, stated by Foreign Minister Aranha at the Pan American Conference in Rio de Janiero in January, "did not correspond with the feeling of the Brazilian people."

[Relations between Germany and Brazil have been increasingly strained due to Brazil's strong stand against Nazi aggression and the sinking of 11 Brazilian ships by U-boats.

Contrary to Berlin's contention, the Brazilian people are overwhelmingly anti-Nazi. There are large German colonies where Nazi agents have been active, but Brazilian police are systematically curbing anti-Brazilian activities.

The anti-Nazi feeling of the people at times leads them to compel unwilling Germans to display the Brazilian flag on holidays. Sometimes windows are broken when proprietors of German shops refuse. Each ship sinking intensifies the Brazilian anger toward Nazi Germany.]

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Ferguson Third Republican In Michigan Contest

DETROIT, June 29 (AP)—Homer Ferguson, Circuit Judge who sat as a one-man Grand Jury in Wayne County gambling conspiracy cases, announces his candidacy for Republican nomination for the United States senatorship now held by Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat, who is seeking re-election.

Mr. Ferguson, who has been on the bench here for 13 years, became the third to enter the race for the Republican nomination. Gerald L. K. Smith of Detroit, head of a so-called committee of One Million, and Elton R. Eaton, Plymouth, Mich., publisher and former member of the Michigan Legislature, are the others.

U.M.W. Takes Legal Action In Secession

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—District 50 of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America has initiated court action against former officers of a Niagara Falls local, contending they "are attempting to break up, dissolve and disunite" the organization.

It is the first legal proceeding arising from recent establishment of the National Council of Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers as an independent union seeking a Congress of Industrial Organizations charter. The Council claims a membership of 18,750 secessionists from District 50, the non-geographical unit of the U. M. W. for organization of dairy farmers and workers in coal by-products industries.

The petitioners for a C. I. O. charter claimed to represent organized workers in Niagara Falls, Northern New Jersey, New York City, St. Louis, Cleveland and Joliet, Ill. District 50 has claimed a membership of 50,000.

An order returnable in State Supreme Court here June 23 directs former officers of the Carborundum Local 12,058 to show cause why they should not be compelled to return funds and other property to the local and why they should not be restrained from "interfering with and meddling in the affairs" of the local.

Charles A. Doyle, dismissed U. M. W. assistant regional director, of Niagara Falls, who is among those named in the complaint, has announced seven district 50 locals in Niagara Falls have seceded and formed a local council of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers.

Colorado Break

DENVER, Colo., June 29 (AP)—Eight thousand Colorado members of the United Mine Workers of America notified the Colorado State Industrial Union Council (Congress of Industrial Organizations) that they have broken off relations with the Council and would pay no more dues, effective as of July 1.

Frank Hefferly, president of District 15, U. M. W., said the reason for the break was attacks made upon the United Mine Workers of America and John L. Lewis, U. M. W. president, by Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., and some of his associates on the C. I. O. Executive Council and the organizing staff.

"The membership of the United Mine Workers of America have full confidence in President John L. Lewis, regardless who may express opinion to the contrary," Mr. Herferly said.

'Admiral Wags'' Rescuer Wins Medal

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The rescue of "Admiral Wags," curly-haired black spaniel, from the battle-blasted aircraft carrier Lexington, won a medal for his master, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman.

The medal was awarded by the American Humane Association, a federation of animal welfare societies.

At the ceremony of its presentation, Admiral Sherman related that Wags was "frightened almost to death" when Japanese planes attacked the carrier in the Coral Sea battle.

"He scampered into my emergency cabin on the bridge and hid under the bed," Admiral Sherman said.

When it became necessary to abandon ship, Admiral Sherman remembered the dog and, groping through the smoke, finally located Wags. The Admiral carried the dog to the side, had an orderly put a lifebelt on him and Wags then was lowered into a motorboat. Eventually he rejoined his master aboard a rescue ship.

Wags also received a decoration, a medal for his collar given by the Tailwaggers Club of America, an association of dog lovers. He also wears two stripes on his collar to designate his rank.

First Repatriation On From Far East War

SHANGHAI, From Japanese Broadcasts, June 29 (AP)—Carrying 636 North and South American citizens, the Italian liner Conte Verde sailed today for Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, in the first repatriation of the war from the Far East.

Of the total passenger list, 549 persons were listed as United States citizens, including Frank P. Lockhart, former Consul General at Shanghai.

Other diplomats were Edwardo Prieto, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in China, H. P. De Olivier, Brazilian Vice-Consul at Kobe, and Charles Parsons, Panamanian Consul at Manila.

The trip to East Africa is expected to take three weeks.

California Police Problem Highlighted by the Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In applying a familiar disciplinary action by declaring a record batch of local taverns "out of bounds" for its personnel, the Navy has highlighted a police problem which the reform administration here so far has been unable to solve.

The "problem" is "Skid Row," a honky-tonk area around Fifth and Main Streets in the center of the city, which travelers compare with their worst impressions of New York's Bowery.

The Eleventh Naval District's order of June 7 hit 28 taverns and bars in this area, virtually blanketing a district heretofore popular among seamen; also listed were 12 in the Long Beach district and four in Hollywood.

Under California law, the State's beverage-control act is administered by the state-wide Board of Equalization, which has sole power to grant or revoke licenses to sell retail liquor. Local police departments only have power to issue licenses to provide shows or permit dancing in these places; most, however, only retail liquor.

The reform administration, through the key police official, Van Griffith, president of the Police Commission, has long believed the police department ought to have licensing power over all liquor spots because they are an admitted source of police problems; drunk cases, for instance, consume a vast portion of the police budget.

"Home-Rule"

More than a year ago the Commission asked the City Council to ask the State Legislature for "home-rule" in all liquor licensing; the police already have permit powers over scores of businesses which appear almost minor in comparison with liquor dives as a crime potential.

After a year's inaction, the Council recently declined to support the Commission's request. A 10-5 majority against the reform mayor, Fletcher Bowron, has developed on the Council. Until the Navy's spotlighting with its long and prominent list, the issue had not received major attention. Apathy had no doubt arisen from the generality that half the town doesn't know how the other half lives, that those who live in the west side and work downtown never come in contact with the squalor rampant on the east side.

Some weeks after the Council's tabling of the Commission's resolution, the Southern California Tavern Association, which appears to be the only one of its kind for self-discipline in the retail liquor business, called a meeting in the State Building here, to campaign for self-improvement. Mr. Griffith was invited to appear, but due to a conflict in dates, he sent his police chief and wrote a strong letter setting forth his views. The letter was not read at the meeting, which was attended by only 21 of some 500 licensees in the downtown area, all of whom are theoretically eligible to join the association.

Although this meeting occurred in the fortnight ahead of the Navy's action, Skid Row was practically unrepresented.

The question of national prohibition naturally arises in this problem. Mr. Griffith remains in the ranks of those who believe that prohibition is not the answer, because of bootlegging and graft in enforcement. In the absence of prohibition or an alert police system of either city or state, self-discipline as the answer seemed to have failed dismally, in the opinion of many observers.

Questioned after the Navy had administered the virtual "black-eye" to the reform record in this community, Mr. Griffith reiterated his stand for home-rule in police licensing rather than prohibition.

Ray S. Adams, manager of the Tavern Association, in an interview, declared his group opposed Mr. Griffith's proposal because under a more pliable city adminstration, his proposal might work less well than the present system. Mr. Adams carefully complimented the present administration as capable of doing the right thing by the "respectable" industry, but held that other administrations or other cities might make a worse mess.

Mr. Griffith has long contended that the present State Board is interested primarily in gaining revenue for the State and is not sympathetic with or capable of policing its licensees. In effect, the Griffith opposition lines itself up on the side of those who think it easier to control the single member of the Board of Equalization for this district (about a fourth of the State) than it is to control dozens of police departments.

"B Girls"

A couple of years ago the City Council co-operated with the reform by outlawing "B Girls," who frequent bars to earn commissions on drink purchases. The police were given power to invade dens, but it has not been as successful as hoped, in view of "silent salesmanship" of many such women.

With the Navy's action, the Police and Health Departments and the Board set themselves for a clean-up drive. In the first week, only a few arrests were reported, some on B-girl charges and others on charges of selling near-beer in place of real beer. No license revocations were announced. The view of the Board of Equalization is known to be that the lower stratum of citizenry frequenting Skid Row is entitled to take its entertainment where it finds it, "democratically speaking," as is the higher-paid citizenry entitled to its higher-priced entertainment on the West Side.

Rubber Drive Taken Lightly?

TAMIMENT, Pa., June 29 (AP)—Frank Grillo, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Rubber Workers of America (C. I. O.), said Saturday a "low amount of scrap rubber" has been salvaged in the Government reclamation drive and added "the people and not the Government should be blamed."

"The population has not taken the situation seriously," he told the eighth annual Camp Tamiment Labor and Economic Institute. "If there were no gasoline rationing there would be an even greater use of cars and rubber. Even with 100 synthetic plants no rubber will be available for civilian use."

Mr. Grillo asserted that rubber corporations were "hoarding skilled workers in idle plants so that other plants should not get these workers."

"This is a shameless exploitation of the cost-plus system which allows the companies to saddle the Government with cost," he said.

Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (C. I. O.), said in another address that "the so-called labor peace movement must become a reality as soon as possible if labor is to play an important role in the postwar world."

John Green, President of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union (C. I. O.), told the Conference "the Government's goal of two ships a day is in sight."

Retailers' Rubber

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Officials of the rubber scrap collection campaign are urging that store owners search their stocks for outmoded and obsolete merchandise containing rubber.

"There must be quite a number of articles of this nature that are virtually useless for any other purpose than to add to our rubber stock pile," said William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the petroleum industry war council, which is conducting the campaign.

Meantime, Elliot E. Simpson counsel for a House coinage subcommittee investigating the rubber situation, charged in a statement that many scrap dealers were hoarding rubber.

He asserted, too, that dealers had bought scrap in some instances from filling stations and were sifting it for finer grades they could sell as high as $400 a ton.

The campaign was organized on the basis of filling stations paying $20 a ton for scrap to be resold to the Government for $25 with all profits going to charities.

Castillo Heads Argentina As Ortiz Steps Out

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 29 (AP)—Ramon S. Castillo, whose policy of prudent neutrality has made Argentina one of the two South American nations still officially friendly with the Axis, became President of this South American republic Saturday when the National Congress accepted the resignation of President Roberto M. Ortiz.

Señor Castillo has been Acting President since 1940 when Señor Ortiz went into retirement.

The Congress' action was unanimous and followed speeches in which tribute was paid by Representatives and Senators to the retiring executive.

Its acceptance of the Ortiz resignation automatically made Señor Castillo President for the term expiring in 1944.

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Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc., July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8mc), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 5, Aug. 2.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 13.13mc (19.8mc), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WXQR, 1560kc, on July 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, July 5, Aug. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 12, 26; Aug. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on July 19; Aug. 16.

Red Sox Only Five and a Half Contests From Yankees as Fenway Series Opens

Joe Cronin Plays Eight Games During Home Stay

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Yankees slowed to a mediocre .500 pace during the past week, interest in major baseball today is focused on the American League pennant race. Fans everywhere are asking themselves and their next-door neighbors: Can the Red Sox do it? Five and a half contests off the leading New York pace, Manager Joe Cronin tomorrow opens an eight-game home stay at Fenway Park which from a Boston standpoint has attractive possibilities.

If the Red Sox can continue their current gait in five dates with the seventh-place Washington Senators and three with the Yankees, they will be within a boarding house reach of first place by the All-Star intermission early next week.

Great Chance

Cronin has been pointing to this approaching Yankee series for some time. After running up that eight-game winning streak at Fenway a couple of weeks back, Joe knew that if he could stay in the vicinity of a .600 or .650 pace on the road he would face a great chance to close in on the apparently no-longer-unbeatable Yankees during this short home stand.

However, the Red Sox, in this stirring campaign to catch the leaders, must have help from the Athletics. While the locals are playing double-headers with the Senators here tomorrow and Wednesday, and a single game on Thursday, the Yanks will be meeting the Athletics four times at Shibe Park, Philadelphia. The A's have had little success with the world champs to date this year, but as the club managed by Joe McCarthy is still in a prolonged batting slump, Connie Mack may be able to co-operate.

Pitching Good

A pick-up in pitching is chiefly responsible for this Red Sox surge. They always could hit. In fact, almost since opening day they have led the team batting race in the A. L. In the most recent 14 engagements, Joe Cronin has seen his starting pitcher go the distance 11 times, which happens to be about the best pitching in the majors. Lefty Judd has won six out of seven since the last week in May. Charley Wagner came up with two successive 1-0 wins before stopped at Cleveland, 3-2, in the second game yesterday.

Dick Newsome has won three in a row and Tex Hughson has been good enough lately to make the All-Star team. Cronin must have been tickled when Ken Chase, the southpaw, beat the Indians on Saturday. It gave Joe an added starter for this busy week of eight games in five days. On Friday, incidentally, the Sox and Yanks will inaugurate big league twilight ball in this vicinity, the game getting under way at 6:00.

Braves Seventh

A week ago the Braves were just four games out of sixth place. Today their position is unchanged. the highlight of the past week for them was the winning of two games in three starts with the Cardinals. They shut out the Cubs twice in a row, but could do no better than break even in the series. Casey Stengel has to get good pitching to win these days. The boys are not hitting.

After keeping an exhibition date at Albany this evening, the Braves move toward Brooklyn and an abbreviated series with the Dodgers. The Brooks, remember, have taken eight straight from the locals this year. Stengel will probably buy everyone a new tire if he can stop Leo Durocher this time. The schedule says an afternoon game tomorrow and a twilight date on Wednesday.

* * *

Briefs . . . Because of the demand for tickets for Friday's twilight game here between the Red Sox and Yankees, Wednesday will be Ladies' Day at Fenway this week . . . The Red Sox and Yanks are certain to play before a sell-out crowd on Saturday, July 4th . . . All reserved seats have been gone for several days . . . Jim Tobin chalked up his seventh win in blanking the Cubs and Claude Passeau yesterday . . . The Dodger lead in the National League is now nine games, with the Cardinals only two in front of the Reds.

* * *

The Cards seem to lack that climax punch which Johnny Mize once gave them . . . The Brooks have everything—power, pitching and hustle . . . The White Sox won five out of six for the week . . . They did the Red Sox a favor by winning a double-header from the Yanks yesterday . . . Eddie Miller has played 33 consecutive errorless games for the Braves and has lifted his batting average to .269 . . . Dom Di Maggio is pounding the ball for the Sox . . . Tex Hughson and Dick Newsome have had enough rest to work tomorrow's double-header, unless Cronin wants to give Yank Terry, Joe Dobson or Bill Butland a chance.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Brooklyn	47	19	.712	—
St. Louis	37	27	.578	9
Cincinnati	38	32	.543	11
New York	36	35	.507	13½
Chicago	36	37	.493	14½
Pittsburgh	32	35	.478	15½
Boston	32	43	.427	19½
Philadelphia	19	49	.279	29

Results June 27

Boston 4, Chicago 0.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 1.
Only games.

Results June 28

Boston 3, Chicago 0.
Chicago 5, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 8, New York 7.
Pittsburgh 9, New York 3.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1. (15 inns.).
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
New York	46	22	.676	—
Boston	40	27	.597	5½
Cleveland	39	33	.542	9
Detroit	41	35	.539	9
Chicago	30	37	.448	15½
St. Louis	32	40	.444	16
Washington	27	43	.386	20
Philadelphia	29	47	.382	21

Results June 27

Boston 6, Cleveland 3.
New York 7, Chicago 3.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5. (13 inns.).
St. Louis 8, Washington 3.

Results June 28

Boston 8, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 6, New York 2.
Chicago 13, New York 1.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 0.
Washington 14, St. Louis 13.
Washington 7, St. Louis 6.

Senators' Star —By Pap'

Stan SPENCE
THE WASHINGTON OUTFIELDER IS IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT FOR THE AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING CROWN
STAN'S HITTING IS THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT IN THE SENATORS' PICTURE
I'M A SENATOR
ONE GETS RUSTY ON THE BENCH
HE WAS TRADED TO WASHINGTON BY THE RED SOX
THE RED SOX DIDN'T USE HIM REGULARLY LAST SEASON SO HE COULDN'T DO HIS BEST
PAP
Wide World Features

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Kansas City—John Kraft, Denver physical education teacher, defeated Irl Oliver, Kansas City, 4 and 3, for Trans-Mississippi golf crown.

* * *

Girard, Ohio—Clayton Heafner, Durham, N. C., pro, won Mahoning open golf tourney with amazing 264 for 72 holes. The total is as low as any ever recorded for a recognized tourney but will not go into record book because of course's limited length.

* * *

Chicago—Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Phyllis Otto, Atlantic, Iowa, 9 and 7, in final of Women's Western open.

* * *

South Bend, Ind. — Frank (Sandy) Tatum Jr., Stanford, annexed national intercollegiate crown by trimming Manuel De La Torre, Northwestern, 5 and 4 in 36-hole final.

* * *

New Orleans—Ted Schroeder, Stanford, beat teamate Larry Dee for national intercollegiate tennis singles crown and the pair combined for the tandem laurels.

* * *

El Paso, Texas—Dr. R. B. Homan, Jr., chairman of Southwest Sun Carnival Committee, said annual Jan. 1 Sun Bowl football game would be discontinued for duration.

* * *

Manhattan, Kan.—Ward Haylett, track coach at Kansas State past 14 years, named head football teacher to succeed Hobbs Adams, granted leave of absence to join Navy's pre-flight athletic staff.

* * *

Chicago — Bill Terwilliger, former Northern Illinois Teachers College athlete, won national A. A. U. decathlon crown with 6,802 points. Bill Watson, former University of Michigan athlete, was second.

* * *

Westfield, N. J.—Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., won the New Jersey State girls tennis championship with a 7—5, 7—5 victory over Betty Rosenquest of South Orange in the Anne Cumming Memorial tourney at the Westfield Tennis Club.

* * *

Salt Lake City—Ed Dudley, President of the PGA, won the $1,200 Utah open golf tournament with a 10 under par 278. Leonard Ott, Denver professional, and John Bulla of Chicago tied for second with 281.

U. S. Army Officers Enjoy Speed of Australian Game

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Australian Rules football continues to add to its rapidly growing list of admirers among the United States Forces in Melbourne, two of the latest "recruits" being high ranking officers—Brig.-Gen. W. S. Marquat and Lieut. Col. C. H. Moorehouse. Appointed by General Douglas MacArthur to represent him at a patriotic match between Richmond and Fitzroy, the officers came away convinced that they had witnessed the fastest game of football in the world.

Both expressed themselves (to Hec de Lacy of the Sporting Globe) as being amazed at the manner in which the Ausies were able to drop-kick the ball on the run so accurately and for such long distances. Also surprising to them was the fact that the game consisted of four quarters of 25 minutes each of continuous play. "How do you get your players fit to do it" they asked. "Our game of American football flashes out on occasions but the game stops when the particular play stops. Here you go at top speed for the duration of the game. It is undoubtedly the fastest game in the world, there is nothing like it in any other code and reminds us, in a tempo sense, of basketball.

Offers to Coach

Because of the great interest being displayed by the Americans in the Australian Rules game Checker Hughes, one of the best coaches in Melbourne, has offered to teach the Americans the technique of the game. Should his offer be accepted, one of the major problems that have confronted the recreational directors in Australia will be automatically solved—the problem being of providing the necessary protective equipment for those wishing to play the American game. The Aussies have no such problem because nothing more is required for their game than a large field and a football.

The sport situation in Melbourne at present is very interesting, as the American baseball teams play before the major league football games and in that way are doing splendid work in the cause of baseball. Before the Richmond-Fitzroy match two United States Army teams (calling themselves the Dodgers and Giants) gave the crowd a real treat with the Dodgers winning 4-to-0.

Minor League Pitcher

John Lund (formerly of the Western and Cotton States leagues) pitched for the Dodgers, allowed the Giants but two hits and astonished the spectators with his control, speed, change of pace, curves and the way he fielded his position. Others on the Dodgers team were Smith, Mullur, Djuka, Austerman, Heaton, Jorgensen, Albie and Balgie. Listed among the Giants were Shay, Baker, Weaver, Damut, Rosenberg, Toliver, Helsko, De Mattos, and Moon.

Another American nine (the Yankees) is in charge of Bob Adkins, who played professional football for the Green Bay Packers and has already made himself quite popular in Australian sporting circles. Stars of the Yankees are—Siciliano, Williams, Iler, Gunther, Yanyania, Baron and Trebisacci. Brigadier - General Marquat summed up the reason for the friendly feeling that exists among the Australians and Americans in this manner—"The Australians and Americans are good sports. In this we have the finest basis for union with you Australians."

Minor Leagues

Results June 28

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 8-3, Montreal 7-4.
Baltimore 7-1, Jersey City 5-2.
Buffalo 9-2, Toronto 5-5.
Syracuse 5-5, Newark 1-6.

American Association

Louisville 3-0, Kansas City 2-1 (2d game two extra inns.).
Indianapolis 7-5, Milwaukee 0-0.
Columbus 8-1, St. Paul 3-0.
Minneapolis 2-1, Toledo 0-0.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 9-3, Seattle 3-1 (2nd game 13 inns.).
San Francisco 8-3, Oakland 2-0.
San Diego 2-0, Portland 1-2.
Los Angeles 11-8, Hollywood 10-0.

Southern Association

Little Rock 10-4, New Orleans 6-3.
Atlanta 8-6, Knoxville 3-4.
Nashville 9-1, Chattanooga 2-8.
Birmingham 9-8, Memphis 7-1.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4-4, Scranton 3-9.
Albany 2-5, Wilkes-Barre 0-6.
Hartford 6-3, Williamsport 2-7.
Springfield 1-1, Elmira 0-12.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 5-6, Dallas 4-2.
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 2.
Houston 6, Beaumont 1.
Fort Worth 5-3, Tulsa 3-4.

Jersey Archers Swept All Aside In Title Quest

STORRS, Conn., June 29 (AP)—New Jersey's Essex archers swept all opposition aside Saturday to capture both men's and women's team championships as the Eastern Archery Association's sixty-fourth annual tournament came to a close.

Paced by 1942 eastern champion Carl J. (Dutch) Weese of Newark, the Essex men's team scored a record-smashing 2,335 points to finish far ahead of the second-place Madison Longbows, also of New Jersey. The Madison outfit's score of 2,244 was four points better than that of the New York archers. Shooting with Weese on the winning team were Charles Greiske, William Jackson and Dr. M. J. Exner.

Ann Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., former national titleholder, led the Essex women to an even more top-heavy victory. They scored 2,535 points to 2,198 for the New York Archers and 2,183 for the University of Connecticut women. Miss Weber's teammates were Edith Russell, Mrs. Dorothy Jackson and Ruth Leiss.

The women's clout championship also went to Miss Weber, who scored 36-289. Dr. Paul W. Crouch of Oxford, N. Y., took the men's clout title with 36-260. Nelson Decker of Verona, N. J., captured the boys' clout event with 36-282. Jo Kessel of Storrs took the girls' clout with 29-163.

The unlimited flight championship for men went to Alexander Vanderkogel of Floral Park, N. Y., who shot 332 yards, two feet six inches. Mrs. Evelyn Brown of Allentown, Pa., captured the women's unlimited flight title with a shot that traveled even farther than the winning men's score. Her best effort was 333 yards two feet.

Durocher Fined Again

NEW YORK (AP)—President Ford Frick of the National League, in Chicago for a conference with Commissioner Landis, notified his office he had fined Manager Leo Durocher of Brooklyn $50 and suspended him for three days for his flare-up in Sunday's doubleheader with Cincinnati at Ebbets Field.

Benefit Play Proposed For World Series

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Will the World Series rules be revamped—even to permitting the annual classic to wind up on the Pacific Coast?

Ford Frick, President of the National League, was due in Chicago today for a conference with K. M. Landis, Baseball Commissioner, and the New Yorker's journey immediately revived talk heard in every major-league dugout during the past few days.

Three changes in the rules have been proposed and all have as their objective the gathering of funds for Army and Navy Relief Funds and for USO.

Nine Games

Under Plan No. 1 the series would be extended to nine games from the present seven, with the service funds benefiting from the extra contests.

Plan No. 2 has the pennant winners deciding the world title in seven tilts before going on a barnstorming tour of the country.

Most revolutionary is Plan No. 3, which would have the competing nines play two games in the home park of each before opening a road journey of nine to 11 games, each contest to count toward the championship.

Pacific Coast

Under that setup the deciding battle might be played in such places as Toledo, Denver or San Francisco.

In both the latter cases, cities with Major League ball clubs would be avoided and the wandering series taken to places having the larger and better minor league plants.

All the major chieftains of big league baseball have remained quiet.

William Harridge, President of the American League, and Landis were "out" to newsmen at Chicago last night.

At Frick's home here it was learned he was en route to Chicago for a conference with Landis today.

Early Meeting

This precedes by eight days a scheduled meeting of the big three with the club owners at the major league All-Star game at the Polo Grounds on July 7.

The receipts of that contest and of the game in Cleveland the following night in which the winner of the first game plays an All-Star military team will provide playing equipment for soldiers and sailors.

Kovacs Granted Extension For Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Who says a draft board doesn't have a heart?

Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., clown who sometimes plays high-grade tennis, has been given permission to remain in New York until Saturday after originally being instructed to report to his home selective service board on Wednesday.

The delay enables Kovacs, who is married and a recent father, to compete for the national professional doubles crown along with Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, against Donald Budge and Bobby Riggs. The match will be played at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Saturday.

Kovacs and Barnes eliminated Robert Harman of Long Beach, N. Y., and John Nogrady of Wilmington, Del., yesterday, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Riggs and Budge advanced by defeating Wayne Sabin and Berkeley Bell of New York, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2, 10—8.

Earlier in the day Kovacs was ousted from the singles by Riggs. The latter, slightly annoyed by Kovacs' antics, stuck to straight tennis in batting out a 6—4, 3—6, 8—6, 6—2 triumph.

Riggs will meet Budge for the individual crown, the latter pushing aside Sabin, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3, in the upper bracket semi-final.

Part of the tourney's proceeds will go to Navy Relief and that organization already has been enriched $3,000 by the sale of programs.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cronin	37	4	15	2	13	.405
Doerr	238	30	81	11	53	.341
Pesky	258	46	85	0	20	.330
Williams	230	61	75	17	72	.326
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Di Maggio	271	54	81	9	24	.299
Finney	136	24	37	0	13	.272
Peacock	106	6	28	0	8	.264
Fox	147	23	38	0	27	.259
Tabor	254	29	64	3	34	.252
Lupien	134	12	31	0	16	.231
Conroy	128	14	27	3	12	.211
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Lombardi	154	18	51	6	24	.331
Roberge	25	3	8	0	1	.320
Tobin	60	8	18	5	8	.300
Holmes	278	24	78	2	15	.281
Kluttz	114	12	32	0	14	.281
Waner	189	26	53	1	22	.280
Miller	290	28	78	4	23	.269
Fernandez	276	32	73	5	30	.265
West	216	29	53	10	26	.245
Demaree	170	18	38	2	21	.224
Sisti	217	27	48	4	25	.221
Gremp	102	7	22	2	10	.216
Ross	103	8	21	3	12	.204
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	33	10	6	0	3	.182

Back to Pro Game

FORDYCE, Ark., June 29 (AP)—James Benton, former captain of the University of Arkansas football team, is resigning as high school football coach here and plans to rejoin the Cleveland Rams, professional football team. He played end for the Rams from 1938 to 1940.

McSpaden and Runyan Join Entry List for State Open

BULLETIN

OYSTER HARBORS, June 29—Harry Nettelbladt, tall professional from Avon, Conn., took an early lead in the Massachusetts Open golf championship today, posting a 36-34 for a 70. He was one up on Ben Loving of Longmeadow and Les Kennedy of Fresh Pond.

By Gordon A. Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 29—With the belated entries of Harold (Jug) McSpaden and little Paul Runyan, the 36th Massachusetts State open golf championship got under way at the Oyster Harbors Club here today and held forth the promise of staging another duel between these two professional stars such as they put on here last year.

In McSpaden the championship has its defending champion and record holder, and in Runyan it has the golfer who pushed him not only to the title, but also to his record score of 280. Their struggle over the last 18 holes—playing in the same group — provided the championship with as wild and exciting a finish as it has ever had in history.

Complexion Changed

The entry of these two golfers—McSpaden a Ryder Cup star and four times winner of this tourney and Runyan twice a national PGA titleholder—has changed the complexion of this year's affair. It has pushed them both into the favorites role ahead of such former favorites as New England amateur champion Ted Bishop. Home club pro Gene Andersen, and United Shoe pro Tom Mahan.

Although neither arrived in time to take a real look or a practice round over the well-groomed layout here, Jug and Paul were the ones the gallery watched. Runyan, it will be remembered, held the halfway lead with a four-under-par 140 last year, three strokes ahead of McSpaden, only to have the latter fire a brilliant 67 in the final 18 to set a new competitive course record and beat Runyan by six strokes. Paul himself tied the old record of 283 set by Byron Nelson at Worcester in 1939.

Officials Satisfied

The entry of Runyan last evening, together with those of eight others announced by the M. G. A.'s acting president, Bill Blaney, brought the total number of entries to 68, far below last year's total of 109 but a number satisfactory to the association officials, considering transportation difficulties.

Although shunted aside by the appearance of Runyan and McSpaden, Ted Bishop still claimed much attention as he drove from the first tee beside the pro shop. The present New England amateur champion and former State titleholder turned in the best score in practice yesterday.

Bishop only played nine holes, but his card showed a two-under 34, consisting of birdies on the 4th and 8th holes and seven pars. Hitting the ball consistently farther than he ever has before, lanky Ted found that his distance off the tee made the holes play easy. And distance will be needed in this tournament, for the course is playing long. Heavy fairways have stretched out its 6,601 yards. Tom Mahan, one of the few to play the full 18 holes, had a one-over 73, while a few others who played only halfway round reported scores as follows: Mel Demarais, 37; Gene Andersen, 37; and Eddie Shore, 40.

Splitting the Fairways

Although arrangements were made to meet any competitors coming by train, all arriving yesterday came by automobile.

* * *

Acting President Blaney supervised the placing of the pins last evening, and ordered that tee markers be placed in the middle, instead of the extreme back, of the back tees. The boys were appreciative of the latter fact.

* * *

Bishop is scheduled to go to Poland Spring next week end with Emery Stratton to play an exhibition against Andy Gray and another professional to be named. While this foursome is playing, an Indian Chief will go along and play bow-and-arrow golf. The Chief will fire arrows from the tee and fairway and when close to the green will aim at a specially-placed target.

* * *

The added entries included seven pros and two amateurs: the pros were Runyan, George Apple, formerly of Bear Hill, Corp. Al Johnson, formerly of New Britain, Conn., Doug Phinney of Woods Hole, John Capello of Hyannisport, Frank Goodwin of Plymouth, and Charlie Mulloy of Furnace Brook. The amateurs included Corp. Bill Schappa, formerly of Wethersfield, Conn., and Henry Palm of United Shoe. Apple, Johnson, and Cchappa are at Camp Edwards.

* * *

Other servicemen entered include Mel Demarais, who has been in the Navy three weeks as a Petty Officer, Third Class; Sgt. Bobby Knowles of Camp Edwards, and Pvt. Clarence Earley of Fort Devens. Demarais is stationed at the Salem air station.

* * *

McSpaden has won more of these State opens than any other man except Alex Ross, who won six in the early days, and Gene Andersen has been runner-up three times since 1937. In Gene's case, however, it must be considered that this is the only tourney he plays in each year.

Year Ago Today

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio set batting record by connecting in 42nd consecutive game, one more than previous mark of George Sisler of Browns, in 1922.

Morning Scores

	Out	In	Tl
*W. C. Blaney, Brae Burn	38	37	75
Gene Andersen, Oyster Harbors	37	36	73
Elmer Reed, Nashua, N. H.	39	35	74
*Joseph V. Kelley, George Wright	42	43	85
Charles Chambers, Colonial	39	39	78
*John Kent, Ponkapoag	37	42	79
Al Grauer, Coonamessett	42	39	81
Tom Lamey, Norfolk	42	40	82
*Shirley Moulton, Lynn	43	46	89
Rodney Howard, Pocasset	39	47	81
Bud Grauer, Coonamessett	41	37	78
*Sgt. Knowles, Camp Edwards	40	38	78
Frances Doyle, Maynard	38	41	79
Jim Gantz, Concord	41	41	82
*Ralph Sawyer, Grand View	37	42	79
Jack Summers, Eastward Ho!	39	41	80
Harold Ryder, Nantucket	40	42	82
*Ted Bishop, Woodland	37	37	74
Ben Loving, Longmeadows	36	35	71
Roy Bronsdon, Brae Burn	40	37	77
*Ed Abbott, United Shoe	37	39	76
Benny Toski, Dalton	37	42	79
Nick Gianferante, Berkshire Hills	38	46	84
*Mel Demarais, U. S. C. G.	36	38	74
Les Kennedy, Fresh Pond	36	35	71
C. MacAndrew, Burlington, Vt.	37	42	79
*Leo Brown, Sandy Burr	38	39	77
Harry Nettelbladt, Avon, Conn.	36	34	70
Jerry Gianferante, Woburn	35	39	74
*Eddie Shore, Springfield	38	43	81
*J. E. Mahoney, Jr., Woodland	45	40	85
Jim Fisher, Minute Man	43	42	85
*J. J. O'Donnell, Woodland	40	40	80
Tom Howe, Winchester	45	43	88
Walter Hall, Brockton	33	41	74
W. H. Danforth, Jr., Oyster Harbors	35	41	76
H. F. Taylor, Oyster Harbors	43	47	90

*Amateurs.

Women Golfers Find Long Time Between Titles

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Women golfers are finding it a long time between major tournaments this war-time summer. The girls who competed in last week's Western open at Elmhurst now must wait until August 10-15 for more action—in the Women's Western closed, an all-amateur event.

A half-dozen stars of the open said today they planned to return to Chicago in August to compete in the closed, which will be played at Sunset Ridge Country Club in suburban Winnetka.

Betty Jameson, winner of the Women's Western open yesterday with a 9-and-7 victory over Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Iowa, was uncertain whether she could make the trip again from her San Antonio, Texas, home. Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., also thought transportation difficulties might keep her from returning.

But Miss Otto, the open runner-up, and semifinalists Marjorie Row of Detroit and Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., all put the closed tourney in their future books. So did Sallie Sessions of Muskegon, Mich., Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., all well-regarded competitors in the open tournament.

Since none of last week's competitors were professionals, it would be possible for all to play again in the August meet. Already considered a strong choice is Virginia Ingram. A quarter-finalist in the open last week, Miss Ingram will be playing on her home course come August.

Newton Outboard Driver Captures Pope Race Honor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 29 (AP)—The Pope trophy for inboard speedboat racing rested today with George Schrafft of Newton, Mass., who drove his "Chrissie IV" to victory in two of the three 10-mile heats yesterday at the Buffalo International Aquagatta.

Runner-up to Schrafft was Bob Bogie, a 17-year-old Brooklyn schoolboy who was entered in his first major race. Third place went to Gibson Bradfield, of Barnsville, Ohio.

Guy Lombardo, New York City orchestra leader, won the second heat of the Pope race but was disqualified for cutting a buoy. His wife crossed the finish line first in the feature race for women but also was disqualified and the "Guy Lombardo Trophy" went to Mrs. Fred Binger of Buffalo.

Lombardo pulled up in an earlier race to shield Al Campbell of Detroit, Mich., whose "Michigan Kid" upset, tossing him into the Niagara river.

Record Mark Not Recognized

GIRARD, Ohio, June 29 (AP)—Move over, Craig Wood. Big Clayton Heafner is nudging in on the low-scoring golf business.

The Durham, S. C., marksman shaved eight strokes from par to post a sensational 264 in successful defense of his Mahoning open golf title yesterday.

His 72-hole total gave him $1,000 first prize and tied the world record of 264 established by Craig Wood in the 1940 Metropolitan open. The P. G. A. announced flatly, however, that it wouldn't go into the books since the Mahoning Valley Golf Club layout is several hundred yards too short.

6,004 Yards Long

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, explained that Wood's 24 below par spree over the Forest Hills Club at Bloomfield, N. J., was on a par 72 layout, while par here is 68. Forest Hills is 6,500 yards long and the Mahoning course is 6,004. Corcoran said the P. G. A. did not recognize record low scores on any layout shorter than 6,400 yards.

Heafner once was a candy factory worker, and his game was so sweet in the stretch drive that he whirled home three strokes ahead of Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C,. and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Harrisburg, Pa., who compiled 267s for $650 apiece.

Only One Par Round

Big Clayt, seldom a winner, but frequently a leader (for a while), said this time his iron shots were sure, and his drives were true. Only once—on his third round—did he go as high as par, his 18s reading 66, 65, 68 and 65.

Only a 71 Saturday sank Ben Hogan, the Hershey, Pa., star who is golf's leading money winner at $11,623. Victor in the recent Hale America tourney, Ben pulled into a third place tie at 269 with two others, thanks to fine Sunday rounds of 66 and 65. This deadlocked him with Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif., and Gene Kunes of Philadelphia, each of whom pocketed $75.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	5	2	0	1.000
Brown	16	4	1	.800
Newsome	13	7	3	.700
Hughson	15	6	3	.667
Judd	11	7	4	.636
Wagner	14	7	6	.538
Dobson	12	4	4	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Butland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	13	1	0	1.000
Tost	17	7	4	.636
Sain	20	3	3	.500
Javery	21	6	8	.429
Tobin	19	7	10	.412
Errickson	16	2	3	.400
Earley	14	3	6	.333
Wallace	12	1	2	.333
Salvo	11	1	2	.333
Donovan	12	1	8	.250

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—Two Games
1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.... Hub. 2195
Fenway Park/ ..... Ken. 9331

Cawthon to Help Thomas Coaching Alabama Football

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., (AP) — Frank Thomas, head football coach at the University of Alabama, announced that Pete Cawthon, former Texas Tech mentor, had been named to the university's coaching staff.

A native of Houston, Texas, Cawthon was head football coach at Texas Tech in Lubbock from 1930 to 1940, his teams winning 83 games, losing 34 and tying five during that period. Before that he was head football, basketball and track coach at Austin (Texas) College.

Thomas said Cawthon's specific duties at the University had not been decided yet.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

U. S. Ryder Cup team took 2½ to 1½ lead over British golfers in match at Southport, England.

3 CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS

Brushless Shave
A cream—not a grease. Tube or jar.
Lather Shave
(Menthol-Iced)
Has a refreshing, cooling tingle.
Plain Lather
Wilts the toughest whiskers in double-quick time.
MENNEN

Restaurants
CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

The Home Forum

Yesterday at the Gulf

YESTERDAY AT THE GULF there was a fine, rain-drawn curtain of fog over everything. It must have formed itself resolutely from shreds of mist drifting above the water far off shore; for, when it reached the land, it walked in across the sand like a full-grown thing and took possession of beach and pines and skyline with all the assurance of a person to whom argument and reasoning are alike ineffectual. It came with an all-pervading dampness and clung in beads to the broad, flat leaves of the palms; it teetered precariously on the curled tentacles of the beach grass. It brought a harder pounding to the water beating in over the shallows and shrouded the shore line with invisibility. Yesterday at the Gulf, everything which had once been clear for the seeing, instead lived and moved in a clothing of fog.

I took a long walk up the beach, when I might have been the only person about in all that whiteness. I walked in a sort of ball of clarity which moved as I moved. Out of this sphere, six or seven feet in each direction, it was mist again, mist which stole the identity of all but the most familiar sounds and transformed the rush of incoming water into the noise of wind blowing through the tops of the tall inland pines. It gave to everything a dreamlike quality—as if one had just awakened from sleep and were not yet certain how it was, or what it was, either in the dream or the waking. As if one were not even certain if it *was* dreaming or waking.

* * *

I walked at the edge of the water where I could see a section of the long line of surf breaking in fluted curves of gray-green body and white bubbling foam. It seemed to roll in from the vastness of the mist itself, as if it were the surf of the fog rather than the breakers of the Gulf. Out past the surf, there was only the thick enveloping mist and the intangible impression of infinite space. Clothed with such garments of unreality, there might have been moor or mountain or planted meadow beyond the defining line of surf. But some quality in the vastness, and the hush-hush-sh sound that extended beyond the rush of breakers, and the indefinable sense of the moving far out—all this, and one *knew* it was water the fog was obscuring, and water still farther out where the fog somewhere lifted.

A pale but persistent sun made a fuzzy patch in the sky above, and now and again a gull or a pelican was silhouetted indistinctly as it flew across the dim light. The birds flew in a vague, undirectional sort of way, as if they would as likely fly up as down to find water and resting-place. A gray gull with folded wings, like a small compact ship with furled sails, rode in on a breaker. A moment he was part of my visibility, an added curve to the wave I watched scatter itself hastily upon the wet, froth-patterned sand. Then he stretched his wings, rose, and instantly disappeared, gathered up by the misty air. And left me wondering if I only *thought* I had seen a gray gull on a gray breaker.

* * *

Once, in my walking, I saw a pelican hang for a full moment in the foggy air before the sun. On a clear day, he would stand for the space of an instant, his wings beating the air, then suddenly drop like a bolt to the water, lift a great splash where he hit, and raise himself on strong triumphant wings with a fish in his ungraceful bill. But yesterday he only hung there like a ghost of his former questing self and gazed down into the obscurity below, where fish undoubtedly cavorted just beneath the surface of the mist-covered water.

I walked to the place where the Gulf turns into bay, and the bay turns into deeply wooded bayou. In the mist, the woods were only a deeper sort of shadow—they might have been woods or thunderheads or something one only thought he saw there. A heron screamed from out the trees near by. The call was a strange combination of plaintive crying and raucous noise. It seemed to be the voice of the jungled woods, as the hush-hush-sh was the voice of the far-off-shore water, and the almost unheard rustle was the voice of the tall beach grass, and the combining of these sounds was the voice of the fog. Suddenly the heron stopped his screaming and rose above the woods on giant wings. He flew straight toward the sun as if it was the one focal point in an uncertain universe; and, as he crossed the path of light, I saw him. He was like a primeval bird flying directly out of another age, his long neck leading, stretched out ahead of him, his ungainly legs trailing along behind, making a thick flying line of his body, and his great angular wings beating the air steadily.

* * *

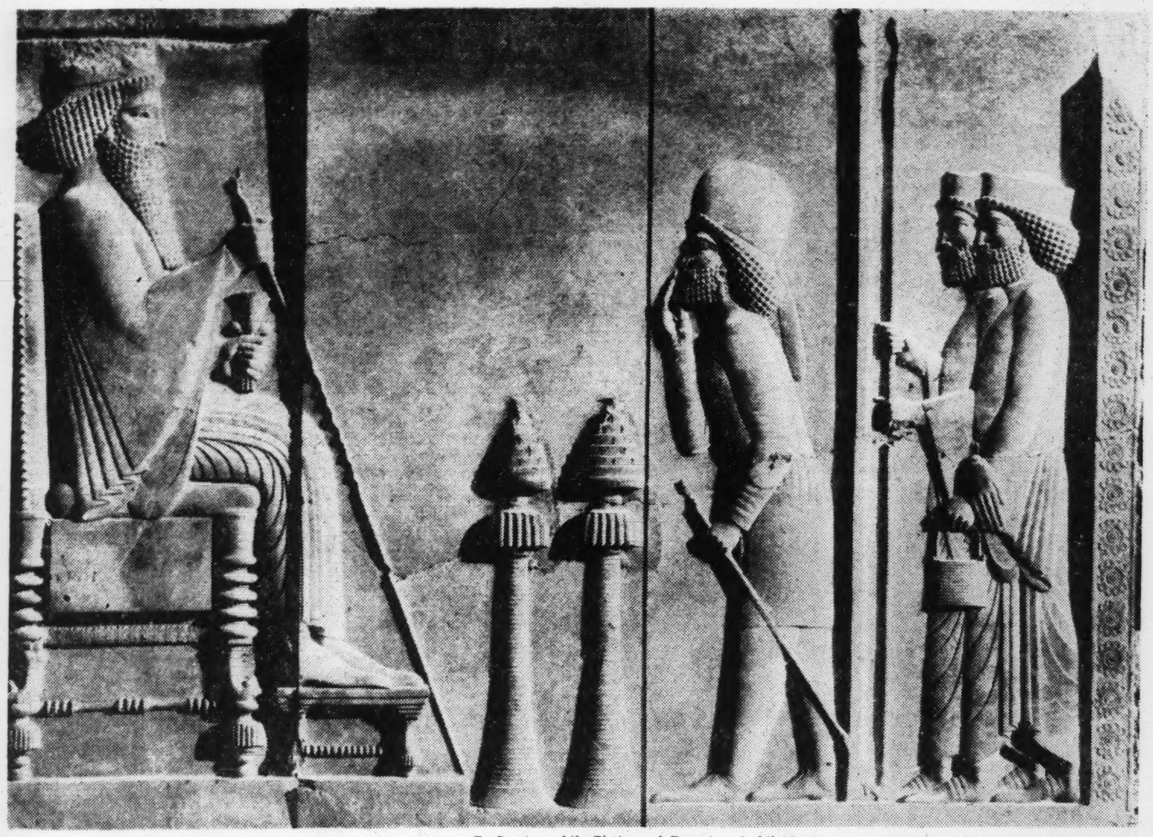
At the edge of the bay water, there was no surf; and the little fiddler crabs were busy tugging their shells laboriously across the floor of the shallow water. Starfish lay languidly on the bottom, and occasionally an inkfish floated by in a darkly moving, patternless way. In the face of this universe of strangeness, I was the only human being about. I stared, fascinated, at as much of the busy, submerged life as the fog would allow me to see. While I watched, a flock of tiny sandpipers flew indistinctly by, skimmering across the water on low wings like moths fluttering past a light. They wheeled and lit on the sand momentarily, standing on delicate, almost invisible legs. An instant, and they were gone again. Their feather-line tracks on the sand might have been the brushing of the tough beach grass. It was plainly a world for things of air and water and mist. It occurred to me that *I* was the dubious possibility, confronted with their actuality.

The sun was dropping, the mist closing in even nearer, narrowing my circle of visibility almost to the space for my steps before me. I heard the shrill evening cry of the gulls as they scouted over the water somewhere off there in the whiteness. It was all strange—though I could actually see nothing, yet everything was beautiful, in the way a lovely dream seems beautiful to one, though he cannot hold it while he sleeps and he cannot remember it when he awakes.

I turned and followed the shore of the bay to the place where it merges into gulf. The surf was pounding in out of the fog of an early night. I could feel the blown spray only slightly more damp than the mist itself. There was no sun. In the cloud of fog, I followed the lacy edge of the surf until I turned away from the water and toward the land. Even when I had left the beach behind and came to my cottage and trees, the mist was still there. The familiar pines were lost in vagueness and loomed suddenly above my roof, like motionless smudges of wood smoke from the chimney. As I opened my cottage door, I carried bits of fog inside with me on my clothing and in my hair and my hands, accustomed as I was to it by then.

Yesterday was like a dream, with a fog-drawn curtain over everything here at the Gulf.

JO BAGOT



By Courtesy of the Photograph Department of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A RELIEF FROM PERSEPOLIS: DARIUS RECEIVING A NOBLE MEDE

FRIEZES OF THIS STYLE have recently come to light in the ancient city of Persepolis, which was made the capital of Persia by the kings, Darius and Xerxes. On a great platform, probably in imitation of the Sumerian platforms constructed in the lowlands, were erected palaces. Imposing stairways with monumental ornamentation led up to the audience halls. There were elaborate gateways and great columns.

Here the king held his court, ceremoniously surrounded by his courtiers and guards, to receive tribute from his subjects, native and foreign, who came as representatives of the monarch's far-flung empire. The reign of Darius was prosperous and notable for the wisdom of his rule and the sympathetic treatment of his subjects.

In this detail we see the king seated on his ornate throne as he receives a Median petitioner. The latter holds his hand to his mouth, a sign that he asks for speech. Standing behind Darius, not visible in this picture, are his son, Xerxes, and two attendants. It may be noted that the subjects of Darius do not show oppression, and that they make their contribution to their king willingly. Their figures are designed in a clearly defined carving of form and costume. The head coverings are simple and the coiffures are stylized after the manner of the Assyrians and early Greeks. Combined in the art of Persepolis are elements derived from all the great ancient Near-Eastern cultures: Egyptian, Babylonian, Phoenician, and Hittite.

This relief at Persepolis was discovered during the excavations of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in 1935.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Listening Tower

Words being like bells that ring
Through the steepled mind,
Here's hush and sound they bring,
Of such strange kind

That all the empty tower,
Remote and stilled,
Is listening, in this hour,
Is gravely filled

With beat—and hush—and beat
That alters time
Into a timeless, sweet,
Dim-clappered rhyme.

DAVID MORTON

Calendar

When shadbush bloomed, we looked ahead
to dogwood and wild cherry
and found a summer prophecy
in bells of huckleberry.
In meadow and in woodland
we marked the year's design
from blood-root to anenome,
laurel to columbine.

ULRICH TROUBETZKOY

Morale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE world conflict of today one pronounced and vital advantage possessed by those who are endeavoring to uphold the ideals of individual liberty, justice, and the brotherhood of man is that their thinking is on a much higher plane than that of the aggressors; their motives and aims are nearer right than those of the militarists who are seeking to rob and enslave other nations under the delusion that thereby they can bring lasting benefit to themselves and their own countries.

While in human affairs it is wise and necessary for liberty-loving nations to utilize, develop, and extend all available material resources for the purpose of defeating aggression and tyranny, and establishing the reign of law and order among all nations, yet the tremendous importance of thinking on the spiritual side should never be lost sight of. Although temporary material victories may be won by the forces of unrighteousness, only right or spiritual thinking can bring the final victory of good over evil and establish permanent peace upon earth.

A dictionary defines the word "morale," in part, as "condition as affected by, or dependent upon, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc." Nothing can truly strengthen and vitalize the morale of an individual or of a nation but faith and trust in the one true God, and an understanding of His infinite goodness and power. Many instances of safety and protection resulting from trust in God are to be found in the Holy Scriptures. Outstanding among these are the parting of the waters of the Red Sea which allowed the children of Israel to escape the armies of Pharaoh, as recorded in the fourteenth chapter of Exodus; the deliverance unharmed of the three Hebrews from the fiery furnace, as found in the third chapter of Daniel; the self-destruction of the great host that came against Judah, as related in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles; and Paul's demonstration of safety when shipwrecked, as given in the Acts of the Apostles. All these deliverances from danger and evil came through spiritual reliance upon God.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Science of Life; and this Science reveals the true basis of man's inherent morale in the allness of God, good. It shows plainly that God is divine Love, and that, regardless of any and every appearance to the contrary, Love is now and here the one and only creator of all reality, constituting the supreme government of the illimitable universe of Truth. The Science of being sets forth with irresistible logic the great fact that discord, decay, destruction—all inharmony—arise from illusion, false belief, error. It gives to humanity the spiritually mental method whereby false beliefs may be corrected, illusions exterminated, sin eradicated from the human mind, and pain, disease, poverty, and death ultimately eliminated from human experience.

Fear is the would-be destroyer of morale; and an understanding of the ever-presence, all-power, and infinite wisdom of divine Love is the annihilator of fear. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 113 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Divine Love is our hope, strength, and shield. We have nothing to fear when Love is at the helm of thought, but everything to enjoy on earth and in heaven." Confidence in Love's protection endows individual consciousness with genuine courage, spontaneity, and resourcefulness. It brings to light the harmonious solution to human problems, and leads thought out of the dream of mortal life into the clear light of spiritual understanding.

Jesus declared (John 17:3), "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." In commenting upon the Master's words Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 410), "'This is life eternal,' says Jesus, —*is*, not *shall be;* and then he defines everlasting life as a present knowledge of his Father and of himself,—the knowledge of Love, Truth, and Life." Christian Science reveals the nature of man to be wholly spiritual and indestructible. It is invulnerable to discord, decay, and death. Made in the image and likeness of God, the real man is as eternal as God himself.

A mortal, material personality is a false concept of man; and the suffering which seems to afflict mortals can be erased by the understanding that man is not mortal and material, but immortal and spiritual. Christian Scientists have proved this in innumerable instances. Pain is a false belief of mortal mind; it is not a condition of the body. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 393), "Your body would suffer no more from tension or wounds than the trunk of a tree which you gash or the electric wire which you stretch, were it not for mortal mind." Christian Science brings to light the glorious truth that mortal mind's false beliefs are destroyed by spiritually scientific thinking, thus ushering the right thinker into the harmony and joy of Love's universal kingdom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Salisbury Cathedral

Across the smooth water
Salisbury gleams:
Lively gray above,
A stiller green upon the fields,
And dominating all,
The spire rises to pierce the sky—

The river shows the spire's image
Upon its tranquil surface;
And beyond the river a flock of sheep
Grazes in this quiet world.

EDMUND SCOTT

An Archeological Bargain

I STOOD in awe one morning in the Cairo Museum before a collection of inscribed clay tablets under glass. They had been found by a native woman of Tel el Amarna on the Upper Nile in 1887. Altogether three hundred of them were saved. She sold her "find" for fifty much needed pennies! You can imagine the excitement aroused when it was realized that here was a buried filing cabinet of the royal capital of Akhnaton; these were the letters and dispatches sent during the years 1380 to 1360 B. C. to Egypt, to the courts of Amenhotep III and his successor Akhnaton. . . . Most of them had been written in the Holy Land by the kings of Canaanite cities mentioned in the Bible and by the very King of Jerusalem himself to their overlords in Egypt.

I was not able to read them, of course, since they are inscribed in the medium of international correspondence of the fourteenth century B. C.—Babylonian cuneiform script. . . . On some of these clay tablets are found the first mention of the Holy City, Jerusalem, in all the records of the past, the first mention of the Hebrew people, . . . I was impressed with the fact that the Tel el Amarna correspondence paints the same picture from the Canaanite point of view which the writer of Joshua-Judges paints from the Hebrew point of view. Too, the Tel el Amarna tablets have helped Bible scholars to fix the date of the conquest of Palestine, but more than that they illuminate the Hebrew account of that conquest considerably. Imagine such a bargain for fifty cents!—From "Around the Mediterranean With My Bible," by HARRIET-LOUISE H. PATTERSON (New York: Wilde).

די מאָראַלישע קראַפט

אז איבערצוגיב פון דעם אויבן געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועלען קריסטיאַן סיענס

איין בעשטימטע און העכסט וויכטיגע מעלה וואָס די יעניגע וועלכע שרעקען אויפהאלטען די אידעאלן פון אינדיווידועלער פרייהיט, גערעכטיגקייט, און ברודערשאפט פון מענשן בעזוגען, אין דעם הויפטזאך וועלכע קאמף, איז זייער פעהיגקייט צו טראכטען גראדנאקן וועלכע ווען זיי זיך פארגלייכען מיט די וואס שטרעבן אויף א פויל העכערען פלאן וויי די גראדנאקן וואָס זיי זיך פארגלייכען מיט די וואס שטרעבן אויף א נידעריגערען פלאן: זייערע מאטיווען און ציעלען זיינען נאָהגענוג צו דעם אמת וויי די מאטיווען און ציעלען וואָס די מיטגלידער פערמאָגען, די יעניגע מילישאריסטען וועלכע זוכען צו בעריכען און צו פערשקלאפען אנדערע נאציאָנען אונטער דער פאלשער פערבלענדונג אז דורך אזעלכע מיטלען וועלען זיי בריינגען דויערהאפטיגע מובות צו זיך אליין אזוי גוט וויי צו זייער אויגעניע לעגדער.

דאָך מען מוז צוגעבען, אז אין מענשליכע געשעפטען איז עס קלוג און נוצוש פאר פריוהיים-לויבענדע נאציאָנען צו בעזיצען, עפנוויזלען, און שטיצען מיט אלע נויטליכע מאטעריעלען מיטלען, כדי מען זאָל קענען בויקומען דעם שוהה און טויגליכע, און העלפען צו גרינדען די דערגרונג פון ארדנונג צווישען פרייע נאציאָנען, פון דעקסטוינגען זויט פון בעכען. דאָך מען מוז נישט פארגעסען אז מען דארף כסדר טראכטען פון דעם גיסטיגען פרינציפ פון ליבע, וואָס איז דער איינציגער וועג צו פרידען, גליק, פרייהיט, און פערבונדונג—נאציאָנאלע-שטאָטס-וויי פון פערבונדונג, פון מענטשן אין אלגעמיין. דויז וויי-טער מענטשען גיט צו דער מעגשהויט די גיסטיגע מעכטען מעגאָדע וויי אזוי מענשען קענען אויסכעפערען מאלעש גלויבען, פערזיכטען מאלעש פארשטענדניגען, אויסראַמען זיך פון דעם מענשליכען גראדנאקן, אזוי גוט וויי שמערען, קראַנקהויט, און ארומקומען, און וויי אזוי שלום-ליך אויסצוקעמען מיטן דער מענשליכער עק-זיסטענץ.

די מורא ששעלט זיך אָבר אלס די פערגיכטערען פון דער מאראלישער קראפט, אבער גלייך וויי מיר בעקומען א פערשטאנד פון דער אי-נעגעטיוויטעט, אימפעדימענטס, פון אונגעדולדיגער הכנה פון דער עשלוכער לויבע וועדט זי, די מורא, אלץ פערזיכטעט. מרם, עדדי שרויבט אויף דער זיט 113 פון „פערשידענע שרויפטען": „די עשלוכע לויבע איז אונזער האָפענונג שטארקהויט, און בעשיצונג. מיר האָבען פאר קיין שום זאך נים צו שרעקען בשעת די עשלוכע לויבע שטארקט בויי דעם העלם פון דעם גראדנאקן, אדרבה, מיר האָבען אלעס נוטעס צו גלעזען וואס איז דא אויף דער ערד אן אויף דעם הימעל." דאָס ווערט אין דער עשלוכער לויבעס שוץ פון אונדזוויזדיגלעז בעוואוסטזיין מיט אמתיע מוטה, פרינקהויט, און הילפס-מיטלען. אזא צושטרוי וויינט אן אויף א נאציע קלאָרען אופן דעם ריכטיגען און האר-מאָניען עגטשער צו אלע מענשליכע פראבלעמען, און פיהרט ארויס דעם גראדנאק פון דעם חלום פון דעם שטערבליכען לעבען און פיהרט איהם ארויין אין דעם קלאָרען ליכט פון דעם גיסטיגען פערשטאנד.

יעזוס האָט ערקלערט (יאָהאן 17:3), „און דאָס איז דאָס אויביגע לעבען, אז זיי זאָלען דיך קענען, דעם איינציגען וואהרען גאָט, און ישוע חמשיח וועמען דו האָסט געשיקט." מרם. עדדי מאכט די בעמערקונג אויף די וועדטער פון דעם מויסטער אין איהר בוך, (וויסענשאפט און געזונט מוח א שליסעל צו די היולי-"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. (410 ,גע שרויבען). ז. „דאָס איז דאָס אויביגע לעבען," זאָגט יעזוס—איז, נים וויי זיין: און דאָן דעפענירט ער דאָס אויביגע לעבען אלס א געגענווארטיגע קעגנשטנים פון זיין אָפענער און פון זיך אליין—א קעגנשטנים פון לויבע, וואהרהויט, און לעבען." קריסטענען סויענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענ-שאפט) עגטשלעקט די אויבענגעשאפט פון דעם מענשען, און וויייזט אן אז זיין נאטור איז אין נאטורן גיסטיגע און אונזערע-נכבאר. דעם מענשענס נאטור קען קיין

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Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

After the Roosevelt-Churchill Conferences ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Have no doubt about it, the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences were extremely productive. One testimony to that fact is the absence of news in the carefully prepared joint statement which they issued over the week end. If the President and the Prime Minister had been talking big there would be reason for gloom. When important action is agreed upon, news will be scarce. News was scarce in the final Roosevelt-Churchill communiqué.

It was realistic, candid, unboastful, confident and significantly uninformative. Because their summary statement was all of these things, Mr. Churchill's third wartime trip across the Atlantic can be put down as successful. Viewed in the environment of related developments, the Anglo-American consultations leave in their wakes the following main conclusions:

New and basic decisions on United Nations strategy for the next four months were reached by the President and the Prime Minister and their combined chiefs of staff. These strategic decisions rest on two agreed premises. One is that the United Nations must and can achieve an effective concentration—as opposed to dispersal—of striking power within the next few months, or sooner. The other, which is a reaffirmation, is that Nazi Germany represents the major, immediate menace to the United Nations and that offensive action must be directed first against the European continent.

The still prevailing and will-not-down judgment in Washington is that a second front will be opened on the continent within the next two months. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill guaranteed that "coming operations . . . will divert German strength from the attack on Russia." This, in itself, does not promise a second front in 1942—to use the date mentioned in the earlier Roosevelt-Molotoff communiqué. It could mean intensified, sustained, four-figure, Anglo-American air raids over Germany; it could mean a series of lesser fronts against the Nazis, as Harry Hopkins said last week. But the judgment of many informed observers in the Capital is that United States mechanized infantry will see action in Europe this summer.

The Roosevelt-Churchill statement is constructively vague on this point. A Berlin propaganda radiocast complained because the President and Prime Minister furnished no details of their invasion plans. The joint statement spoke the louder because it was pianissimo on such details as to where, when and how.

But the preparations continue, preparations which have only one meaning and one purpose. While Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were planning the "coming operations which . . . will divert German strength from the attack on Russia," the War Department opportunely broke in with the announcement of the formal establishment of a "European theater of operations for United States forces." These developments don't say when, but they say something.

Russia was an articulate and prime participant in nearly all of last week's White House conferences. Nominally these consultations were between Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt and their immediate military aides—and were so described when they first began. But, it now develops, Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff was in on them from the start and the decisions were not Anglo-American decisions but Russo-Anglo-American decisions—all of which underlines how fully these countries are now bound together in common alliance.

A healthy feature of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement was its restraint and its emphasis upon the magnitude of the task ahead. Sound optimism springs better from acts than from words. It is well, then, that the statement took "full cognizance of our disadvantages as well as our advantages." They did not, they assured the American and British people, "underrate the task." They "conducted their conferences with the full knowledge of the power and resourcefulness of our enemies."

They also touched upon—and in their conferences undoubtedly dealt at length with—the weakest spot in the whole United Nations position. That weak spot is the continuing shortage of shipping and unchecked successes of the Nazi submarines in the Atlantic.

The problem is more desperately acute than is yet being allowed to appear, in the judgment of many who can be expected to know. There is reason to believe that the full depredations of the U-boat campaign are being held back and the Roosevelt-Churchill statement seemed excessively coy on this point. It is said that while Axis submarine warfare continues to take a heavy toll of cargo ships, production is increasing month by month. But so, it would appear, are the sinkings; and the losses are continuing to outstrip production. The full truth needs to come out because this is not a professionals' war; this is a peoples' war.

The President and the Prime Minister saw the over-all picture as more favorable than when they met as belligerent and neutral last August and as co-belligerents last December. Two belligerents are better than one and these belligerents are in "hearty and detailed agreement."

The Country Speaks: Pacific Coast

An Answer to Complaints of Japanese ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Beyond all doubt the great majority of persons of this Pacific Coast and of the entire United States want to treat those of Japanese ancestry within our borders with every reasonable consideration and basic comfort, and certainly far better than persons of United States ancestry are being treated in Japan and in Japan's areas of conquest. Many, if not most, Americans would say, "Let us show them and ourselves that our civilization means something, even in time of war."

This has been the Army's objective in its mass evacuation of Japanese-Americans inland from the Pacific Coast and in its organization of the resettlement centers. But one individual subjected to this transfer draws a different picture. This young Japanese-American, writing from what he calls "Camp Harmony" to one of the liberal interpretive magazines of national circulation, says the resettlement center is "actually a penitentiary—armed guards in towers with spotlights and deadly tommy guns, 15 feet of barbed-wire fences, everyone confined to quarters at 9, lights out at 10 o'clock. The guards are ordered to shoot anyone who approaches within 20 feet of the fences. . . ."

Some other excerpts from this legally-American young man's letter:

". . . Mealtime queues extend for blocks . . . Dirty, unwiped dishes . . . Memories of a crisp head of lettuce . . . I can remember our little bathroom—light coral walls . . . It all seems so futile, struggling, trying to live our old lives under this useless, regimented life. The senselessness of all the inactive manpower . . . What really hurts most is the constant reference to us evacuees as 'Japs.' 'Japs' are the guys we are fighting. We're on this side, and we want to help. Why won't America let us?"

Last December the real "Japs" struck at the United States. It was March 2 before the first Army order took cognizance of the fact that the loyalty of enough Pacific Coast Japanese was questionable to place the whole group under suspicion. Federal Bureau of Investigation and Army investigators agreed on this, with all the facts and much evidence to go on.

It was determined by military leaders that assured safety necessitated moving the whole Japanese population away from strategic coastal and border areas which were subject, as Pearl Harbor had been, to attack without notice. Only the Army could undertake the mass movement of 100,000 persons on such short notice, put it into effect in so short a time.

In three months the move has been made. The Pacific Coast and the Arizona-Mexico border are safe, not from surprise attack, but against coordinated "fifth column" activity by the unknown and inestimable number of disloyal American-Japanese and the similarly inestimable number of actual enemy Japanese who had lived on this Coast for years.

The Army's further plan, just now getting under way, is to move all Japanese to relocation centers where they may work at tasks for which their training fits them, where they may raise the crisp heads of lettuce they like.

There will be no coral pink bathrooms, probably, at any of the camps; the Army simply doesn't go in for that sort of thing in wartime. But the inactive manpower phase of the mass movement will be remedied as soon as possible. Mealtime queues are needlessly long in some evacuation camps; they are not necessary under the timing system set up by the Army, but ignored by many of the Japanese. The Japanese themselves wash and dry the dishes, and can logically be held responsible for any that are unwiped or dirty.

There will always be guards, undoubtedly. After all, there is a war in progress. If any tribunal could be set up which could guarantee with absolute certainly the loyalty of any particular Japanese or Japanese-American, it would have been working by this time. Some of the Japanese-Americans themselves have said that such a weeding-out process on a sound and secure basis is impossible.

A great human problem? Yes; surely. One of the greatest. But a great military problem also. Primarily a military problem, human beings being what they are.

This correspondent, who has known and genuinely admired and liked many individual Japanese, knows also that if he had been living as an alien in Japan at the start of this war, and if an invasion by American forces were possible, the Japanese military authorities would be very stupid indeed if they did not have him safely under guard. And he would know that his son of military age, even if born in Japan and a citizen under the law of that land, would also aid the American cause in any way he might. If "assembled" or "concentrated" both would grouse about their food and quarters, there is no doubt.

Light coral bathrooms, indeed!

To Change the Subject:

Seaside Has Everything ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

We smiled when we saw the sign. "Seaside has everything but war. . . ." It seemed a safe boast then—two years ago. Tokyo was 4,777 long miles away from that peaceful Oregon beach resort. Arrows on the signpost pointed directions and mileage. Berlin 5,041. London 4,782. Hong Kong 6,471. Remote as planets, these cities.

That was in 1940. Now Seaside has everything! Shells from an enemy submarine have whistled over the white ruffles of surf and ripped into the smooth apron of sand Seaside spreads so invitingly for its guests.

When we had walked along the beach that day, the only shells we saw were the kind that belonged there. The only cannonading, that of the surf. A dog raced up and down throwing back a playful barrage of sand. We had laughed.

To the south, Tillamook Head pushed its inquisitive nose out into the sea like a friendly pup, sure of its safety, unafraid. War! That was something one read about, but didn't experience Something always far away from America.

After all, why should it come to Seaside? Wasn't this very sand ours, every grain of it? We stood at the end of the Oregon Trail. Lewis and Clark had struggled through an unexplored wilderness to make this ours.

Why, only a few miles inland where those tall firs rose like columns supporting the sky, the exhausted explorers had built their last western stockade "to the tremendous rhythm of the Pacific." This country was as much a part of us as our hands and feet!

And so we had laughed at the signpost, the playful dog, and looked far out over the sea, confident and unafraid.

A few days ago I stood on another beach. This time it was the mild Atlantic that licked the shore at my feet. War had struck here, too. It seemed unbelievable, looking off over the bland, sunflecked sea. But I knew that not many miles from where I stood, they were searching for survivors.

I knew that swift torpedoes had streaked through black waters in the thick of night to find their mark in the hulls of ships. One had been an American vessel—not a troop ship, but there had been soldiers.

For miles around they had sent out a frantic call for help to care for the survivors, the wounded and the bodies that came in on the shore. It was not like other summers—this summer of '42. Usually these beaches were bright with crowds, swimmers churned the warm tides, and the air was filled with laughter.

All that is gone today—gone the young people and the gaiety of their laughter. Those who are left are sober, struck almost dumb at the tragedy off their shores, at the realization that war can come as close as this to America.

Here, also, we have considered these shores ours without dispute. Ours because only a few miles away a band of Pilgrims landed, endured the hardship of winter and wilderness, the arrows of unfriendly Indians—and because they endured, helped to build a nation, our nation.

Tokyo, 4,777 miles—Berlin, 5,041. That sign at Seaside isn't funny any more, except in a blasphemous sort of way, nor are these cities remote. The Japanese have gained a toe-hold in the Aleutians. The waters off our Atlantic coast are infested with Nazi submarines.

Our mind goes back to Lewis and Clark and their terrible, two-year struggle through the trackless Louisiana Territory, to blaze the trail that others might follow—you and I. To the Pilgrims who "moored their bark on the wild New England shore" that we who came later might have the right to work and to laugh and be free from fear.

What those strong-jawed men and women did to make America, we can do—must do to save it. The sign at Seaside may not be amusing any more, but neither is America asleep. Nor is any of the grit which went into the building of this nation missing today.

It is our turn now to blaze trails in a new world of freedom, to keep faith with Lewis and Clark, with the Pilgrim fathers, that those who come after us may sing at their work, grumble at Congress, and laugh at Charlie Chaplin in "The Great Dictator."

New Soldiers in Two Bay State Camps Want 'Action'

Men sent to far-off duty from Fort Devens and Camp Edwards—As for morale, it's way up.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the nineteenth.

By John Bond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—"How are they going to lick an army with fellers like that?" a grizzled top sergeant asked at this New England fort the other day.

"You see that guy going down the road there? He was in the other scrap. Went across in 1917. Just signed up for the duration, and what do you suppose he wants for a job? Dispatch rider. Says that's what he did the other time and guesses he might as well pick up where he left off."

A broad grin broke across the top kick's weatherbeaten face as he talked. It all indicated the spirit of America's fighting men, and seemed to foretell that when the whole story of America's part in World War II is unfolded there will be brilliant pages devoted to the deeds of brave men who received their military training in the land where the Minutemen influence is still seen and felt.

From Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, two largest military cantonments in the six northeastern states, many men have gone forth to far-flung battle areas to meet forces which threaten the democratic way of life that took seed in New England some 166 years ago.

Town and Gown

Thousands of New England men have answered the call to the colors—many of them bearing names familiar at Lexington and Concord. Others are stalwart sons of emigrants who made their way from their homelands to America where the liberties they sought could be vouchsafed. And from all parts of the United States, sons of nearly every state have come—some for training, others en route for foreign duty.

The men of New England have responded in traditional Yankee fashion. You don't have to go further than Fort Devens, about 35 miles west of Boston, where the Recruit Reception Center for the six northern States is located, to find out what kind of men they are.

Farm boys, factory workers, students, truck drivers, professional men, laborers—all pour through the reception center on their way to Army replacement training centers throughout the land.

"Most of the men coming here have a long-range view of things," Lieut. Ralph P. Boyd, one of the R. R. C. chaplains told me the other day.

"On the whole their courage is good," he continued. "If they have any concern its usually about the folks back home and not themselves."

'Action' Demanded

Commenting on the relatively high educational level of today's buck private, compared to 1917-18, Lieutenant Boyd remarked that education has reached into all strata since the World War. "And the more education a man has the more able he is to adjust himself to a new environment," he added.

Chaplain Boyd pointed out that modern warfare, with its mechanized, highly organized forces, requires a higher type of soldier than was needed in World War I.

Fear is seldom expressed by new recruits, the Chaplain said. Ask the average new man what he wants most and he'll say "action." "They have got a job to do and they want to do it and get back to normal living," he commented.

There is a "we-mean-business" air at both of New England's largest military camps in marked contrast to the indecision of pre-Pearl Harbor days. You seldom hear morale discussed any more. It's high.

Stayed at Post

If you ask about morale at Fort Devens they will tell you about the signal corps private who was assigned a post by his superior officer during a maneuver and promptly forgotten. Two days later when somebody remembered Joe they sent out to find him. They found him all right—still at his post awaiting orders.

Then there was the letter that Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Corps Area Commander, received from a little town in Maine where a detachment of the 366th Infantry from Fort Devens has been stationed. The 366th is composed entirely of Negro troops.

The letter was as follows: "If your men and officers are a cross section of the modern soldier in these United States, then no one can tell us townspeople here that we haven't the best Army in all the world. They are not only soldiers, but to the last man we have known they are gentlemen all the time. A soldier and a gentleman should be synonymous, but it isn't always so. We people in Onawa want you to know that we are very proud of the soldiers who come here. Quite a few of us have sons in the Army and to us these men who come here have been a credit to their country."

Men who last year were tramping through the scrub pine and sand of Camp Edwards on Cape Cod are today watching the ramparts of New Caledonia.

Quick Transformation

The transformation of the former National Guard camp from the small summer training base of the 26th Division (Infantry) to a full-fledged Army cantonment is symbolic of the way America rose to the task of waging total war.

In September, 1940, authorization came from Washington to build the huge camp necessary to house some 30,000 men. Ground was broken on Sept. 12. On Thanksgiving Day the 68th Coast Artillery, which was under canvas when it first arrived, moved into barracks; on Jan. 10, 1941, the first detachment of special troops started to arrive; and four days later, four months after the Selective Service Act was passed, the first selectees to arrive at any camp for their year of military training detrained.

As a military reporter this writer witnessed the transition of several thousand raw recruits to rough and ready fighting men. He saw the 26th (Yankee) Division, to which most of these men were assigned, progress through the monotonous early stages of training in the days when a broomstick or a mop handle served as an anti-aircraft gun.

In the summer of 1941, after the Selective Service period had been extended, he followed the Yankee Division up hill and down dale in Central Massachusetts and into New Hampshire valleys and "combat" planes zoomed low over advancing troops in the first real mock warfare.

Then in September he saw the 26th roll out of Camp Edwards in a dusty dawn en route for the great First Army maneuvers in the Carolinas where for nearly two months the now thoroughly-tested soldiers were exposed to all the rigors of warfare save real shell fire.

Sent Across Pacific

When the Yankee Division was triangularized in February, 1942, as part of the plan for streamlining the new American army, well-trained units of the 26th, shorn from the Division organization, were chosen to go to New Caledonia—among the first of the American troops to cross the Pacific.

Today training goes on apace at both of the huge Massachusetts camps, for getting ready for allout war is serious business. But despite the grimness of the task there is more being done for the men in camp in Massachusetts than ever before. Recreation rooms, libraries, camp theaters, U. S. O. clubs and U. S. O.-Camp shows help to make the life of today's doughboy a pleasanter one.

By a Staff Photographer

New England Men

All New England boys inducted into the Army go to Fort Devens, Mass., for indoctrination. (1) Here are three new soldiers who have just gone down the "receiving" line at the Recruit Reception Center. (2) Here's how they looked just a half-hour earlier. (3) Col. Otis Porter, Commander of Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, Mass. (4) These Yankee Division soldiers at Camp Edwards are heading back to camp after a busy day in the field. (5) Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Y. D. Commander. (6) Full-blooded American Indians like these at Fort Devens make "great guerrilla fighters," their officers say. (7) Col. William A. Smith, Post Commander, Fort Devens.

Army Officer Who Fought on Bataan Seeks to Return for Family of Five

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—A Filipino officer in the United States Army who escaped from Bataan in a plane fished out of the sea told why he is anxious to return to battle in the Philippines—to rescue his wife and four sons.

He is Lieut. Col. Carlos P. Romulo, who has not heard from his family since Dec. 31, 1941. The Japanese commandeered his home and bombed his newspaper plant in Manila, where he published the Philippines Herald and six allied newspapers.

"As a member of General MacArthur's staff I traveled often between Bataan and Corregidor," Colonel Romulo, en route to Washington on a mission for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, recalled. "The enemy hammered us continually and we were short of provisions. In the first two months we killed monkeys and Philippine water buffalos. The last two months we lived on a handful of rice a day.

"General MacArthur made me a lieutenant colonel on the battlefield. I was the last man out of Manila, the last man out of Bataan. General MacArthur left eight of us behind to do demolition work and see that the separated forces got together.

"I left Bataan in an old wrecked Grumann amphibian plane fished out of Mariveles Bay. Capt. Roland J. Barnick spent three days patching it up."

Colonel Romulo is a former Vice-President of Rotary International and was graduated from Columbia University. Notre Dame University conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon him in 1935.

As an editor and publisher his anti-Japanese writings have earned him recognition from the Pulitzer Committee, and caused the Nipponese to put a price on his head.

Saga of Valor

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Men of Patwing 10—that valiant flying group that started in the Philippines with 42 planes, wrote a saga of valor across the Pacific and disbanded in Australia with two planes left—won decorations and promotions for their feat, the Navy announced.

It was Patwing 10—patrol wing 10 in formal phraseology—which smacked down Japanese planes, sunk warships and carried on Southern Pacific.

Sometimes men of the Wing did their work with planes shot full of holes from machine gun bullets. One bomber with hundreds of bullet holes was liberally "patched" to carry on. Holes in its hull were plugged, wires used to tie together broken parts.

Of the Wing's personnel only a handful were lost in action despite the loss of most of its planes.

For Children

Doors and Windows

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco

Illustrated by Margaret Platt

The landing window, like all proper landing windows, was bordered with small panes of colored glass, red and blue and yellow. When you looked through the red pane everything outdoors seemed about to burst into flames. When you looked through the blue pane it was like beautiful cold moonlight. The yellow pane was best of all. If you looked through that, even on a wet day, the whole world seemed bright with sunshine although the rain might be pouring down hard.

The middle part of the window you couldn't see through at all. It was just plain frosted glass.

On their way down to breakfast Chris and Emmy would stop by the landing window, their noses pressed close to the glass each at a different pane, guessing what sort of day it really was outside.

Outside the window, was a flat place called the leads. But you could never go out there because it was really the top of the scullery roof and not meant to walk on. On wet days Mama would open the landing window and set her ferns out there in a row to get a bath, and on winter mornings she threw crumbs there for the sparrows. After a shower, there were always little pools of water left lying on the leads, and the sparrows liked to bathe in them.

The only time that anyone ever climbed out on the leads was the day when Emmy locked herself in the bathroom.

It was one of Chris's jobs to take Emmy to the bathroom because Emmy couldn't manage her own buttons. And she was supposed to stay there with her, for Emmy's favorite game, whenever she got a chance, was to turn the bath taps on and off just to see the water go gurgling down the waste pipe, and that wasted the water. But today Emmy dawdled so long that Chris just left her there with the door ajar, and went back to the nursery to finish putting her paint things away. She forgot all about Emmy until they missed her, and then Chris remembered.

The Obstinate Lock

She ran down to the bathroom. The door was locked on the inside. Chris knocked on the panel. But Emmy was at her old trick with the bath taps and either she couldn't hear Chris or she didn't want to.

Nanny came down. She gave the door handle a brisk shake, and called through the keyhole.

"Now you turn those taps straight off like a good girl and unlock the door for me. I want to come in."

The trickling of water stopped obediently. They could hear Emmy fumbling with the key. She said, "It won't open."

"Won't open?" said Nanny briskly. "That's plain nonsense. Just you turn the key."

"I am turning it."

"Then you're turning it the wrong way. Try the other way."

A moment, and Emmy's voice piped cheerfully, "I do turn it, but it only goes round and round."

Mama came out of her room to know what the trouble was about.

"She's locked herself in, like a naughty girl, and now she can't undo it. I expect the latch has slipped, the way it did before."

The bathroom lock was one of the many things Mama had been going to have seen to, and never did. Now it was too late. There was Emmy on one side of the door and the rest of the family on the other.

Nanny said, "Maybe we could open it from this side, M'm, if we could get the key."

Mama knelt down by the door and spoke very slowly and distinctly through the keyhole.

"Listen, Emmy darling. Can you hear me? I want you to take the key out of the door—just jiggle it round and pull it out—and then push it under the door to Mother. Can you do that?"

They waited hopefully, Mama's hands all ready to grab the key when it poked through. On the other side of the door Emmy jiggled. They heard the key come out, very suddenly. They heard a surprised squeak from Emmy. There was the chink of metal against china and a tiny splash.

"Well, hurry up, darling. Push it through."

"I dropped it. It flew out of my hand."

Nanny said in her no-nonsense voice, "Well, you can just fish it out again."

"I can't," wailed Emmy. "I can't reach!"

Papa Arrives

Chris wanted to giggle. But Mama didn't look a bit like giggling. She was thinking of all the things that could possibly happen to Emmy, locked up alone in the bathroom.

In the middle of it all Papa came home. He shook the door. He listened to Mama and Nanny and Chris, all trying to explain at once. He took off his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves, ran down three steps to the landing and opened the window.

Mama cried, "You can't go out there, Charles. It isn't safe!"

But Papa was already out. He said, "Don't be silly."

The bathroom window was above the leads, a little to one side. Papa leaned far out, catching hold of the sill, and began to push the window up while Mama and Chris peered sideways from the landing, watching. The bathroom window was narrow. There was an awful moment while Papa's legs hung, kicking, over space, with the rest of him already inside. A tinkle of breaking glass, because Mama always would keep her bottle of hand lotion on the bathroom windowledge.

In less than a minute he had the door open, and he and Emmy walked out.

"Nothing the matter with the lock at all," he said loudly. "Just like a pack of women to lose their heads over nothing. Look!"

He turned the key back and forth, shut the door and opened it again. The lock worked perfectly. "Absolutely all right," said Papa, and he gave the door another slam, just to show them.

The lock slipped again. This time it was Papa who was on the inside.

Chris and Emmy and Nanny all started to giggle, and had to go up to the second landing where Papa couldn't hear them. Only Mama waited below until Papa finally got himself out.

The Sliding Panel

He had to unscrew the lock from the inside and it took him twenty minutes and he broke the best blade of his penknife.

"It's ridiculous," said Papa, "to put that kind of lock on a bathroom in the first place. It's dangerous. Now mind you don't ever lock it again. Suppose you got shut up in there and couldn't get the door open. A fine business that would be!"

"Don't be absurd, Charles. And as for taking a bath with the door unlocked—"

But when Papa said a thing was dangerous, something had to be done about it right away. What Papa did was to put a bolt on the bathroom door and then, in case the bolt ever stuck when Mama was in the bathtub, he had a carpenter come and cut a little sliding panel in the door just over the bolt, so all that anyone had to do would be to slide the panel up and put their hand through from the outside.

Like a great many of Papa's inventions, it looked rather peculiar. But like all Papa's inventions, it worked.

(Another "Once Upon a Time" story will be published on the page For Children next Monday.)

Emmy was on one side of the door and the family on the other.

Five Flowers

I am happy
To have found
Five white flowers
In the ground.

Five white flowers
In the grass
Pale as swans
And frail as glass.

But they are proud
As proud can be
I look at them—
Not they at me.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Exploring Among the New Books

Book Reviews

Books and reading are fun and bring you so much of interest about all sorts of things, that we want to remind you to take time to read during the vacation days ahead. There are many, many books we should like to tell you about, too many for this month. But here goes for as many as we can pack into the space! Look for the next reviews on Monday, July 27th.

Stories for You

"Adam of The Road," By Elizabeth Janet Gray, illustrated by Robert Lawson, is a beautiful book for story, illustrations, and format and will appeal to all ages, though planned for boys and girls from ten to thirteen. It is in Thirteenth Century England that eleven-year-old Adam takes to the road, first in search of Nick, his pet spaniel and then of his father, tall Roger the Minstrel.

Adam, though he lived so long ago, is a very real boy and seems much like boys of today. There isn't a dull moment in the tale as we follow him from St. Albans Abbey to London, to Winchester, to Oxford, singing his way, earning his living by using what he knew of his father's art of minstrelsy.

Authentic in its historical details, and a charming, live story as well, this book is perfect background reading for English history and literature and one you will want for your own book shelves. This is a book that will live because of its beauty and worth. It is published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.

"Thunder Island," by William S. Stone, with pictures by Mordvinoff, published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, at $2, carries you to tropical islands and tells an exciting story of far off lands. The author knows Thunder Island well and tells us: "It was some now forgotten South Sea Viking who gave the island its name. . . . Don't look for it on charts: white men chose to call it differently."

Read about Marahiti and his little sister Reri, descendants of the bold Viking navigators, who have unusual adventures on this little coral island in the South Seas. To follow them at work and at play gives you a picture of the simple life of these people and makes Pacific islands seem less distant.

"Houseboat Summer," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, with enticing pictures by Marguerite Davis, is a jolly book, one that will give you a real holiday feeling. What could be finer that to spend a whole summer in Damariscotta, Maine, and have a houseboat for your home, where the water lapped at it and the lovely wooded banks were all around it? Such was the happy lot of Bill and Sandy, who came from Philadelphia for their first visit to Maine. How they spent their pleasure-filled days exploring in the woods, on an island and doing other interesting things is pleasant to read about. This book is published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75. Several of the chapters were published serially on the page For Children, and we are sure you will enjoy the complete story.

"Tap-A-Tan!" by Janette Sebring Lowrey and illustrated by Masha, is a winsome little book. Here we meet Jon and Penelope, a boy and girl, and Frasquita, a little white goat that a Gypsy gave them.

When Frasquita danced her small hooves made a sound against the path—Tap! tap! tap-a-tan! The things that happened when the little goat led the children to an enchanted hollow will please readers who like fanciful tales. This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

We almost forgot to tell you about Mr. Faversham, who taught Penelope and Jon two poems from William Blake's "Songs of Innocence." Perhaps some of you know them: "Infant Joy" and "The Lamb." Dainty pictures in soft colors and in black and white are quaint and reflect the element of magic in this appealing story for 7-to-11-year-olds.

Come Outdoors

Henry B. Kane, who has given us such excellent books in his series called Wild World Tales, first, "The Tale of the Whitefoot Mouse" and again "The Tale of the Bullfrog" adds another factual story of our native wildlife with his new book, "The Tale of the Promethea Moth." Here, in easy to read beautiful words and with his own remarkable photographs and pen-and-ink drawings, Mr. Kane tells the story of the short but gay life of a great moth. This is an accurate as well as an engaging book for boys and girls, eight and up. This book is published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $1.25.

"The Animal Book" by Dorothy Childs Hogner and Nils Hogner, published by Oxford University Press, London and New York, $3.50, is a very comprehensive book about native American animals, all mammals, which live on the North American continent or in adjacent waters, north of Mexico. Over 100 drawings by Nils Hogner illustrate this accurate informational book, excellent for ready reference and reading, a valuable addition to home and public libraries.

"American Butterflies and Moths," by Cecile H. Matschat and illustrated by Rudolf Freund, and published by Random House, New York, for $1, is a practical book for boys and girls. It has information about 75 familiar butterflies and moths and a generous number of illustrations in color and in black and white.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Paddy and the Honey

By Margaret Gibbs

Paddy Bear was going down town one morning when he met the two bear cubs from Bruin Cottage.

Bessie the younger one said importantly: "We're going to meet our Auntie Honeyhug. She's coming to stay."

"It's grand when Auntie Honeyhug comes," put in Bill. "She knows lots of games and stories. And honey! You ought to see the honey she brings."

"Pots and pots and pots of honey!" added Bessie. "We have it for breakfast every day and then there's some left to put away for Christmas."

"I do love honey," Paddy said wistfully. "I wish I had an Auntie Honeyhug."

A Ride With Auntie

"It's not many bears that have an Auntie like her," Bill assured him. "She's coming in her car and we're going to walk right along the road until we meet her."

"Oh! well," Paddy sighed when he was left alone, "I have honey too—sometimes. I think I'll go fishing."

The stream ran through the meadows outside the town. On the other side of the water was a steep bank along the top of which ran the road.

"That's the way Bessie and Bill went to meet Auntie Honeyhug," said Paddy to himself.

He couldn't help watching the road, and at last, round the corner came a car, with Bessie and Bill inside—and somebody else. Paddy felt so excited!

An Interesting Surprise

Then a surprising thing happened. Just as the car was passing Paddy saw something fall out of the back. It rolled across the road and tumbled down the bank, bumperty-bump-bump-splash! into the stream.

Paddy waded across the stream, for he had an awfully exciting idea of what it might be that had fallen out of the car. Yes! there it was—a big stone jar lying in a little pool.

He turned the jar slowly around. Yes, there it was in big letters on the outside: HONEY.

"I must take this to Bruin Cottage at once," said he. "They may be waiting for it."

At first he walked very fast with the jar tucked under his arm, but all the time he kept wondering if this honey would taste better than the ordinary kind.

Just a Tiny Taste

"I wonder," he said at last, "if Auntie Honeyhug would mind if I had just a tiny taste? I shouldn't think she would. Not if she's as kind as Bessie and Bill said."

The next minute he had unscrewed the lid of the jar. In went his paw, scooped up some honey, and popped it into his mouth. "Ooo! Delicious!" After that he began to walk more and more slowly, and all the time his paw kept going first into the jar and then into his mouth, in a dreamy kind of way.

Suddenly he looked up to find himself right outside Bruin Cottage. In the garden was a very plump bear with a kind, jolly face under a pink sunbonnet.

"Please," began Paddy, "are you Auntie Honeyhug?"

"Yes, I am," she replied.

"Then please," continued Paddy, "I've rescued your honey. It fell out of the car into the stream, and I was fishing and I saw it, and I've brought—"

He stopped short, and stood staring down into the jar. It was quite empty! He had eaten all the honey!

"Well," said Auntie Honeyhug, "you rescued the honey, and you've brought—what?"

Paddy hung his head.

"I—I've brought the jar," he whispered.

Just then Bill and Bessie came tumbling out of the cottage.

"Hullo, Paddy!" they cried. "Whatever are you doing with that honey?"

"I've eaten it!" wailed Paddy, bursting into tears. "I've eaten it all. But I didn't mean to, Really and truly I didn't!"

"Of course you didn't," agreed Auntie Honeyhug. "Listen. You shall catch me a nice fish tomorrow in return for the honey. And now, I was just going to show Bessie and Bill a new game. Perhaps you would like to play too?"

"Oh! yes, please," cried Paddy, smiling once more. Then he ran happily indoors with Bessie and Bill to play with Auntie Honeyhug.

The Lost Crown

The whole palace was in an uproar. The cooks were quarreling with the dairy maids, the ladies-in-waiting were blaming the page boys, and the page boys were upsetting all the birds in the royal grounds by peeping into their nests.

King Farlow Farando had lost his crown.

This would have been bad enough in the ordinary way, but what made it worse was the fact that it happened to be the afternoon of the Annual Fête to which everyone in the kingdom came. The Fête was due to start within half an hour, and the King was supposed to appear at it in public.

"I suppose I shall have to go without one," he sighed.

"Nonsense!" cried the Queen, emphatically. "A King without a crown? Impossible! Just think what all our guests would say. It's probably in that cupboard over there."

Flinging open the door she began pulling out the contents. Scraps of embroidered tapestry, odd bits of jewelry, and old sheets of parchment went flying across the room. When the cupboard was quite empty the Queen, red and untidy, sat down in the middle of all these things.

"It's no good," said the King. "No good at all. I just can't think where I put it last."

On the Hatstand

Anxiously King Farlow Farando turned a chair upside down and peered under all the cushions in turn. But the crown wasn't to be found. Then he went downstairs. In the hall, hanging on the hatstand, was a large crown! The King rushed up to it and seizing it from the peg tried it on. It was far too large, and while he was taking it off rather sheepishly he heard titters behind him. Two of the page boys were laughing at the sight, but on catching the King's glance, immediately tried to pretend they were only yawning.

"Thank goodness you've found it at last!" the Queen exclaimed.

"Something has gone wrong with it," said the King, eyeing the crown forlornly. "It seems to have grown."

"We'll have to pad it with paper," she cried. "I can't think what can have happened to it, though."

Ten minutes later the royal pair stepped into the royal coach. As the coach shot forward the crown slipped down to his nose, and the Queen righted it for him with a little giggle.

Meeting Another King

They had not gone far when they saw another coach rapidly approaching.

"I do believe," said the King, as it drew nearer, "that it is—why, yes, it certainly is—my brother Algernon!"

"Why, Algernon!" exclaimed King Farlow Farando and the Queen together, for on the top of his head was perched the smallest crown they had ever seen for a man of his size, and underneath it his face was very red and apologetic indeed.

"Oh, Farlow," he said, in a desperate voice. "Did I take your crown by mistake when I was visiting the Palace yesterday? I left in a hurry, if you remember, and picked this one up from the hatstand in the hall, thinking it was mine. Do you think—?"

"Of course!" said the Queen, changing the two crowns with a majestic sweep of her hand.

King Farlow Farando settled back happily among the cushions of his coach. Then and there he made up his mind to keep it safely in its right place.

From that time on the King ceased to be careless over his belongings, and when the crown was not on his head it was always to be found in its special gold box by the side of the royal throne.

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Commerce and Finance

Special Spendings Levy May Be Superimposed on Income Tax

Business and Industry

New Tax Bill Is Inadequate, Declares Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Government finances have been placed in a new aspect and even if the new tax measure is enacted it would be "only a minor factor in raising Government revenue to a level commensurate with expenditures and would be far from sufficient to reduce consumers' purchasing power to a volume approximating that of the goods available to individual buyers," according to the Guaranty Survey, monthly review published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Debt Increasing

"Further rapid increases in the national debt accordingly are recognized as inevitable. The legal limit of the debt already has been raised to $125,000,000,000, and it seems highly improbable that even this vast amount will suffice. The strenuous efforts of the Government to encourage the buying of war bonds and stamps from individual savings are meeting with a considerable measure of success; but it still appears that, unless a compulsory savings plan of some kind is adopted, a large part of the war deficit will continue to be financed by the banks, with further increases in the volume of deposits as an inevitable result.

"These conditions, of course, have been such as to exert continuous upward pressure on the price level; and the general price movement, which had been marked by increasing stability during the three months preceding our entry into the war, was sharply upward in December, 1941, and in the first four months of this year. When it became evident that the measures taken up to that time were not sufficient to assure the requisite degree of price stability, the system of individual price ceilings was supplemented by a general order fixing maximum limits for most wholesale and retail prices at the levels prevailing in March.

Price Rise Halted

"This step has been followed by another halt in the upward price movement, but it is still too early to conclude that the greater stability will be permanent. Several broad groups of commodities are exempt from the provisions of the order, the most important consisting of farm products, for which, under the law, no limits can be fixed until they attain levels reflecting substantial premiums over parity. Nor does the regulation apply to wages of any kind.

"Some of the most important categories of prices and costs are thus free to rise further; and, to the extent that they do so, they cannot fail to exert a powerful upward pressure on other prices. It is not logical to attempt to control price levels unless all essential factors, including wages and farm prices, are controlled."

Prosperous Postwar Era Seen by Kahn

DETROIT (AP)—Albert Kahn of Detroit, industrial architect, asserted in an address here that following an interval of readjustment after the war, the United States will experience the greatest prosperity in its history.

Mr. Kahn, accepting a special medal awarded him by the American Institute of Architects, asserted that he believed "even industrial building will carry on after the war notwithstanding the many plants just built."

Of the post-war period, Mr. Kahn said:

"We will, no doubt, have a standing Army and Navy. They will require replenishment of materiel. Probably not all Government-owned plants will be retained—but many will, working the normal eight hours in place of 24. Some will undoubtedly be sold.

"The corporations which succeed in buying Government plants will have an advantage over those operating in obsolete buildings. Competition will force the erection of new plants in suburban districts where expansion is easily possible and the abandonment of plants within city limits where production is bound to be less economical."

Chicago Federal Reserve Bank Chairman Resigns

CHICAGO (AP)—Frank J. Lewis will resign as chairman, director, and Federal Reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, effective July 1, the bank disclosed.

Mr. Lewis has served as a Class "C" director for six years and has been chairman since Jan. 1, 1941. Mr. Lewis gave as a reason for his resignation the fact that he is away from Chicago much of the time. He is interested in the silk industry in Florida.

Glue, Plastics Booklet

SEATTLE, Wash.— Because of the great confusion over the gluing art and the plastics art, evidenced by the miscalling of the new wood-and-glue airplanes "plastic" planes, I. F. Laucks, President of I. F. Laucks, Inc., made "Glue, Plastics and You" the subject of an address before the Western Sales Convention of his company last month. Due to numerous requests for copies of this speech, it has been printed in booklet form and is now available for distribution at the Laucks News Bureau, I. F. Laucks, Inc., Maritime Building, Seattle.

War Program Now $228 Billion; Deadlock Holds Up Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee fired another financial salvo in the war program today, sending to the floor a $1,830,487,615 supply bill which it estimated would boost to approximately $228,000,000,000 the amount projected for national defense since June, 1940.

The new bill carries funds for almost a score of war agencies for the fiscal year starting July 1. Most of them have been operating in the past on emergency allocations.

While more than one-half the total, $1,100,000,000, is for the War Shipping Administration, a $95,000,000 item for Leon Henderson's Office of Price Administration was expected to be the only part of the bill over which a controversy of any consequence would develop.

The committee more than halved Mr. Henderson's original request and shaved $66,000,000 from the budget bureau's recommendation. To make certain the $95,000,000 would be all that Mr. Henderson's agency would have to spend during the new year, the committee wrote into the bill a restriction that the OPA funds "shall not be augmented by allocations or transfers of funds from any other appropriation."

That OPA Cut

The OPA item was almost certain to bring into the open the resentment that has been smouldering in some Congressional quarters since Mr. Henderson began appointing state administrators without consulting the patronage views of Capitol Hill. House economy bloc leaders promptly announced they would seek to cut the $95,000,000 at least in half.

OPA's cut was the largest the committee made. For other agencies it followed almost to the letter the budget recommendations. The exceptions included a $1,000,000 cut for the Office of Censorship, elimination of a $250,000 item for codification of military and naval laws, a $3,022,000 slash for the Division of Central Administrative Services, a cut of $356,719 for the War Manpower Commission, disapproval of $205,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Home Economics, a reduction of $175,000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, and elimination of $15,000,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Administration for emergency supplies for territories and possessions.

Amounts approved by the commitee included:

President's Emergency Fund, $100,000,000; Board of Economic Warfare, $13,818,000; Office of Censorship, $26,500,000; Division of Central Administrative Services, $9,000,000; Office of Civilian Defense, $7,447,075; Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, $28,638,000; Defense Health and Welfare Services, $2,440,000; Office of Defense Transportation, $7,216,515; National War Labor Board, $1,167,000; Office of Scientific Research and Development, $73,000,000; War Manpower Commission, $3,114,000; War Production Board, $68,546,300; War Relocation Authority, $70,000,000;

Civilian Defense Items

Civil Service Commission defense activities $4,147,476; Federal Communications Commission defense work, $2,149,876; Public Roads Administration $5,000,000; Office for Agricultural War Relations $475,000; civilian pilot training $36,677,450; Office of Petroleum Coordinator $3,365,000; Office of Solid Fuels Coordination, $920,000; Federal Bureau of Investigation $9,200,000; Smaller War Plants Corporation $150,000,000.

Except for four minor items, the committee's report said: "All of the amount . . . has a direct relation to the war effort."

The committee explained its $1,000,000 Office of Censorship cut by saying it had no criticism of that agency or its plans for a total personnel of 17,890, but believed the amount approved would be adequate. Should more be needed, it added, "consideration can be given" to a supplemental appropriation.

The sharp cut in the OPA fund, the committee said, contemplated the placing "of greater emphasis" on voluntary and part-time workers. The $95,000,000 provided, the committee added, would permit employment of a force of approximately 40,000 paid workers, or about 50,000 less than Mr. Henderson said he needed. The 40,000, the committee commented, would exceed "by substantial numbers" the paid working force of the War Production Board and the Office of Censorship.

The committee wrote into the OPA section a ban against "the purchase of evidence of violations of the law." This, committee members said, was intended to prohibit the employment of paid "snoopers."

The committee voiced gratification at the reorganization of the Office of Civilian Defensse, which was a popular targget for Congressional criticism earlier this year, and said "the basis for criticism which formerly existed has been removed."

$73 Billion Total

Government spending for the fiscal year, the committee said, is estimated at $73,000,000,000, which, after considering old and new taxes, would leave a deficit of about $50,000,000,000. It suggested that everyone who can should invest part of his income in War Bonds.

Elsewhere in its report and published hearings, the committee made these disclosures:

Government expenditures for war purposes soon will near $6,000,000,000 a month and require the employment of between 60 and 65 per cent of the nation's industry.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 29—Like an old fashioned corn-cob stopper jammed into the neck of a molasses jug the Congressional deadlock over parity payments is holding up the $680,000,000 Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

Four other big appropriation bills are jammed in last-minute deadlocks also, but none of them seem so inextricably wedged as that of the big farm bill.

Element of Urgency

An element of urgency is involved because the Government's fiscal year ends at midnight Tuesday, and if money isn't appropriated for these measures the affected Federal agencies are left, theoretically at least, without funds.

Congress heads into night sessions to clear up what it can of the big bills before deadline. But the farm bill, which is the tightest jammed of all, faces another hazard, that Mr. Roosevelt may veto it if the House refuses to allow the Government's stored grain to be sold at less than parity.

On top of these five appropriation bills, Congress has lots of other problems.

There'a s huge war supply bill of $43 billions which the Senate has yet to pass. This is so big however, general feeling is there's not much use debating it. It is likely to go through with a bang. Forty-three billions is too big to fool with.

On the other hand there's a "little" $2,000,000,000 bill for miscellaneous war agencies. This may cause more trouble than the big fellow.

But the fight for which Congressmen are really rubbing their hands and pulling in their belts is the one over farm parity. That represents an issue they can understand, and in figures that do not need to be grasped in logarithms.

Tied in with this farm row is the whole subject of consumers' prices.

Consumers Face Hardships

For example, the House Appropriations Committee today in reporting out its $1,800,000,000 supply bill, included comments from Donald M. Nelson, WPB head in which he said the outlook is good for war production but "is very bad" from the consumers' viewpoint.

At the same time Leon Henderson says that heavy demands on basic consumer items would mean a general rationing program.

A new apprehension is evident all over Washington that the anti-inflation dykes are yielding. Short of heavy subsidies and more stringent action than Congress has shown inclination to enforce so far, prices must go up in some lines or companies go out of business.

The increase just granted eastern filling stations for handling gasoline is an instance in question. Only alternative for this increase was an equalizing subsidy, OPA officials maintain.

The farm bill fits into this picture because major farm prices are affected.

Here is an issue on which the intrenched farm bloc in the House insists on parity prices, while the Senate, even more emphatically, approves the Roosevelt-Wickard program of selling some of its glut of grain cheap, for feed.

Time after time efforts have failed to get one side or the other to yield. The old corncob stopper is more firmly wedged than ever.

Mr. Wickard points out that the country stored up the vast supply of feed in the ever-normal granary on the theory that it would be used in time of emergency.

Wickard Hits Restrictions

"If we are ever going to have an emergency we've got one now!" he says succinctly.

But the House farm bloc says the grain can't be released to be fed to hens, cows, pigs, and the like, unless full parity price is secured (parity is the price at which a farm commodity has the same purchasing power as in a previous period, usually 1909-14.)

If the hens, cows and pigs could get the feed it would mean more eggs, milk and bacon. That would be a good thing both for the British, whom we are feeding, and also for Americans at home. If the farmer with a dairy, for example, can get cheap feed he can continue to produce milk at a profit. Milk and meats have been slapped under price ceilings. If the dairy farmer can't produce at a profit he must either (A) quit being a dairy farmer, or (B) work under a higher price ceiling.

"Restrictions on the use of feed," says Mr. Wickard, "can be just as devastating as restrictions on the use of munitions."

Here is the story of the other four appropriation bills that are caught in today's last-minute jam, with their status, and the bottleneck that is holding up each.

Interior Department supply bill: $190,000,000. Disagreement over amount to go to Central Valley project in California's other projects.

Labor Department and Federal Security Agency joint supply bill: $1,060,000,000. Disagreement is over House determination to end CCC, which Senate by 1-vote majority voted to continue.

WPA appropriation: $280,000,000. Disagreement relates to whether regional or State offices should be curtailed and how money is to be used.

State, Commerce and Justice Departments joint supply bill, $420,000,000. Relatively minor differences between House and Senate conferees.

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—A further attempt to break the House-Senate deadlock over the annual farm appropriation bill failed today, Senator Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota reporting that the conferees from the two chambers "got nowhere at all."

With the current appropriation on the eve of expiration, the conferees arranged to meet again tomorrow after the House group first holds a separate huddle.

Heads Carrier Corp.

© Fabian Bachrach

Cloud Wampler

Elected President of Carrier Corp., succeeding the late J. Irvine Lyle. Mr. Wampler has been associated with the company since 1934 and was recently executive vice-president.

Dissolution Asked Of Hartford Glass In Anti-Trust Suit

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Dissolution of Hartford-Empire Glass Co. was asked by Government attorneys in concluding arguments in an anti-trust suit against seven glass container manufacturers in federal court.

Lawrence S. Apsey, government attorney, charged that Hartford-Empire accumulated patents in violation of anti-trust laws and had established a monopoly. He also asked that compulsory licensing, royalty free, be made on all patents involving the companies.

Judge Grank L. Kloeb took the case under consideration after bulky briefs were filed by the defendants: Hartford-Empire, Corning Glass Works and Empire Machine Co.; Ball Brothers Co.; Hazel-Atlas Co.; Lynch Corp.; Glass Container Corp.; and Thatcher Manufacturing Co. Anchor-Hocking Glass Co., although dismissed as a defendant, also filed a brief.

Judge Kloeb, who has presided in the trial which began in March, 1941, dismissed 16 of the 80 individual defendants at the request of the Department of Justice, which said no evidence was found against them.

Those dismissed were T. F. Nesbitt, H. W. Sherwood, F. J. Solon and C. J. Wilcox, Owens-Illinois Glass Co.; Arthur E. Ball and A. M. Bracker, Ball Brothers Company; Glen W. Cole, W. C. Decker, George B. Hollister, P. W. Jenkins, George J. Macbeth and John L. Thomas, Corning Glass Works; John C. Hostetter, Hartford-Empire Co.; S. O. Laughlin and A. L. Metzner, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.; and F. H. Mills, Thatcher Manufacturing Company.

G. C. Murphy Co. Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—G. C. Murphy Co., Pennsylvania variety chain store corporation, has offered publicly a new issue of $100 par value 4¾ per cent cumulative preferred stock.

The offering, aggregating 90,000 shares priced at $105 each, is expected to yield the company about $9,250,000 in new financing.

The issue is being handled through underwriters headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

About $4,250,000 of the net proceeds from the sale of the new issue will be used to redeem all outstanding 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the company and the balance, approximately $5,000,000, will be used to finance increased inventories and growing volume of sales.

Holders of 40,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred may subscribe to the new issue to the extent of their present holdings of 5 per cent stock on a share for share basis.

The other 50,000 shares plus any of the 40,000 shares not taken by stockholders comprise the total of shares offered for public sale.

Drop of 18 P. C. Seen In 'Gas' Demand

WASHINGTON (AP)—The July demand for gasoline in the United States was estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 53,100,000 barrels, or 18 per cent less than the actual demand in the same month of 1941, and "15,000,000 barrels less than normal expectations."

This decline, the Bureau said, was due to reduced use of motor vehicles to conserve tires and to the results of gasoline rationing over and above the tire situation.

"The combined effect of these two factors probably will eliminate the usual summer peak in gasoline demand," the Bureau added.

Canadian Beef Price Cut

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Maximum wholesale prices of beef in Canada will be reduced one cent a pound July 13 and retailers will adjust their prices accordingly, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced.

Spendings Tax Being Weighed By Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, seeking a way to impose higher income taxes than those in the pending bill without penalizing too heavily persons who have fixed debt charges to meet, is studying a special income levy from which at least part of "saved" income would be exempt.

The plan, called a "spendings tax," would be imposed on top of the income tax contemplated in the bill approved last week by the House Ways and Means Committee. Its effect would be to increase the tax on income ordinarily spent for various commodities but not on income used, for example, to meet mortgage payments.

Paul Offers New Tax

This idea, it was learned today, was broached by Randolph Paul, tax adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, in a memorandum prepared for the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Paul made no specific recommendations and did not define "saved" income but indicated that the exemptions would cover such things as payments on a home, purchase of war bonds and possibly life insurance premiums.

As he outlined it, the central thought was that income taxes could not be placed as high as the Treasury thinks they ought to go without an intolerable hardship on persons who must meet fixed obligations such as payments on a house. Yet to exempt such payments from the regular income tax would be inequitable.

Consequently, the spending tax is under study as a sort of super income tax applying, after basic deductions,to income which actually is spent.

Differs from Sales Tax

Mr. Paul's memorandum said:

"Even under this separate tax, a complete exemption of all savings might be unnecessary; one-half or three-quarters, or some other fraction, of the saved income could be exempt.

"The spending tax would differ from a sales tax in at least three respects: (1) it would be collected directly from the consumer, not from business firms; (2) it would grant personal exemptions and a credit for dependents; and (3) it would have a progressive rate scale, graduated by spending brackets.

"In general, this plan would call for pushing the regular income tax as high as it could go without imposing excessive hardship on debtors, and then using the spendings tax to get the rest of the income-tax money that was needed. This solution of the debtor problem is in many ways the most promising of all.

"The staff is now studying the spendings tax to ascertain what difficulties might be encountered with it in practice."

While technical experts prepared a draft of the one-completed $5,900,000,000 tax bill, House Ways and Means committeemen said today that four major fights, headed by new sales tax arguments, probably would be reopened before the measure reaches the House.

They said opportunities undoubtedly would be presented to consider again not only a "war consumption tax," but postwar credits for corporations and corporate excess profits tax rates, the "withholding" plan of income tax collections and proposed increases in second and third class postal rates.

Still Talk Sales Tax

Sales tax advocates were counting noses in the House to determine whether such a levy might be passed, despite the committee's 14 to 9 decision against even considering it. It has been estimated that a 5 per cent retail sales tax would produce $2,500,000,000 a year.

Some members have contended that the postwar credit plan, based on redemption of bonds equal to 14 per cent of a corporation's excess profits income, which would be taxed a flat 94 per cent, would not help small companies which currently might not have much excess profits income.

Other Congressmen have argued that the refunds, which it is estimated would total $876,000,000 on the basis of 1942 tax liability alone, actually would reduce the new tax load on business. Therefore, they have suggested an upward revision in the amount of excess profits income which is subject to taxation.

A peculiar question of jurisdiction may force abandonment of the Ways and Means Committee decision to require the Post Office Department to raise second and third-class rates enough to make up current deficits of $102,000,000 in those categories. Faced with protests against these increases from newspapers and magazines, several members said they might yield to the House Post Office Committee, which has claimed that subject as its prerogative.

Paper Seen Plentiful In All Its Forms

NEW YORK (AP)—Paper "is plentiful in all its forms despite a widespread misconception," Christopher Browne, editor of "Modern Packaging," said at the 38th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America.

Mr. Browne said later that his statement meant that newsprint, as well as other kinds of paper, was plentiful. Material for newsprint was still available in vast quantities, he said.

He predicted that paper "would take the place of tin and metal foils in many cases, since paper alone has escaped priority regulations."

Monitor Index of Business Records Upturn During Week

An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended June 20 carried it to 126.4 (prel.) from 124.4 in the preceding week. The increase, however, only partially offset the declines of the previous two weeks and at current levels the index is about midway between the high and low points of the year reached in January. For the week ended June 21, 1941, the index registered 119.8.

Bank debits outside New York City recovered to the largest total in nearly three months. While part of this gain was accounted for by the usual midmonth bulge in check transactions, the adjusted figure recorded a fairly substantial rise.

Carloadings of miscellaneous freight countered a seasonal decline with a modest increase. The adjusted figure, however, is only moderately above the level of a year ago.

Electric power production turned downward for the week against a seasonal advance. With the exception of the previous week, however, the power figure is higher than at any time since February.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*June 20, 1942	June 13, 1942	June 21, 1941
Combined index	126.4	124.4	119.8
Bk debits outside NYC	138.5	132.1	125.6
Elec power production	116.2	117.8	110.8
Misc carloadings	124.5	123.2	123.9

*Preliminary

New York War Bond Quota in July Put At $171,596,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—New York State will be asked to buy $171,596,000 of war bonds in July, slightly more than one-sixth of the national quota of $1,000,000,000, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced.

The New York goal for the month is more than double the $84,925,000 set for Illinois, which has the second largest quota. The smallest July quota is Nevada's $1,038,000.

July is the first billion-dollar quota month. The war bond sales campaign was put on a quota basis in May, with an initial goal of $600,000,000, which was increased by $200,000,000 in June and by a similar amount for July.

Quotas by States include:

Alabama, $7,881,000; Arizona, $2,945,000; Arkansas, $5,079,000; California, $61,687,000; Colorado, $6,840,000; Connecticut, $25,534,000; Delaware, $2,637,000; District of Columbia, $6,250,000; Florida, $5,842,000; Georgia, $9,797,000; Idaho, $3,375,000; Indiana, $18,800,000; Iowa, $15,000,000; Kansas, $8,073,000; Kentucky, $9,504,000; Louisiana, $8,623,000; Maine, $6,364,000; Maryland, $13,535,000; Massachusetts, $46,144,000; Michigan, $39,466,000; Minnesota, $19,580,000; Missouri, $27,827,000; Montana, $3,222,000; Nebraska, $7,235,000; New Hampshire, $3,260,000; New Jersey, $35,247,000; New Mexico, $1,771,000; North Carolina, $12,153,000; North Dakota, $3,112,000; Ohio, $55,151,000; Oklahoma, $8,855,000; Oregon, $8,865,000; Pennsylvania, $81,050,000; Rhode Island, $6,936,000; South Carolina, $4,320,000; South Dakota, $2,464,000; Tennessee, $10,092,000; Texas, $33,677,000; Utah, $2,879,000; Vermont, $2,188,000; Virginia, $12,698,000; Washington, $13,415,000; West Virginia, $6,111,000; Wisconsin, $19,265,000; Wyoming, $1,519,000; Alaska, $738,000; Canal Zone, $321,000; Hawaii, $8,439,000; Puerto Rico, $296,000; Virgin Islands, $16,000.

The Missouri quota was withheld for revision. The sum of $37,000,000 was not allocated among the States.

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Like their famed predecessors of revolutionary days, greater New York's "minute men" today claimed a victory for America in their campaign for pledges for rthe regular purchase of war bonds.

Campaign chairman John T. Madden announced that 150,000 Minute Men obtained more than 2,000,000 pledges during the two-weeks' drive which ended last night. These ranged from 10 cents a month by unemployed persons to $100,000 a year.

G. M. Deliveries Up Fivefold Over '41

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Motors Corp. announced that May deliveries of war materials from its United States and Canadian plants totaled $119,332,117 compared with $110,026,000 in April and $78,048,424 in January, 1942.

Deliveries of airplanes and airplane engines, tanks, guns, ammunition and other war material were made in May at a pace more than times greater than in the like 1941 period, it was revealed.

Total deliveries for the first five months of 1942 were $486,838,088, compared with $406,149,273 for all of 1941. Deliveries in April and May of $229,358,717—two-thirds of the 1942 second quarter—far surpassed the $75,180,914 total of the whole of the second quarter of 1941.

The average number of salaried and hourly employees on the company's pay roll in the United States was 245,326 in May.

Calif. Bank Debit up 17 P. C.

SAN FRANCISCO—April bank debits at the 15 California clearing house cities were 17 per cent above those in April, 1941, reports Wells Fargo Bank Business Outlook. The first four months (January-April) debits were up 18 per cent over the same period of last year. Life insurance sales (exclusive of group policies) during the first quarter of 1941 showed an increase of 43 per cent over corresponding 1941 data.

Tire and Tube Quota Increased For Next Month

WASHINGTON (AP) — An increased July tire and tube quota, compared with June, was announced by the Office of Price Administration, reflecting a normal seasonal rise in demand for tires, as well as increasing employment of workers in war industries.

A quota of new second-grade tires was established for the first time for war workers able to show their present tires are unfit for recapping. OPA said purchase certificates against this quota would not be issued until the middle of July, and then only to persons working in plants employing more than 100 workers, provided special plant committees have been established to encourage car pooling and certify workers eligibility for tires.

The July passenger car quotas will make a total of 57,097 new tires available for list "A" eligibles, 23,402 new second-grade tires for war workers, and 555,077 recaps. The quota of new truck tires is 268,925, with the recapped quota set at 314,896.

Steel Output Off ½-Point To 98½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined one-half point to 98½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, after maintaining 99 per cent or higher since the first of May, according to the magazine Steel.

"Shipbuilding has assumed first place in the war program," continues the report, "and is taking more steel than any other one industry. For some time the destination of the greater part of the record plate output, it now is assuming a similar position with regard to shapes.

"Better distribution to shipyards is being achieved and inventories are being held to a minimum consistent with capacity production. In addition to plates and shapes for hull construction, a large aggregate tonnage is being consumed by manufacturers of deck equipment and other special assemblies. Numerous converted plants are engaged in this class of fabrication, with the same priorities as for ships.

"Cancellations continue on orders for which priority is so low that delivery is unlikely within many months. Some of this tonnage bears ratings that until a short time ago were considered high.

"The heavy flood of A-1-a orders has pushed lower ratings back so far that there seems no probability of their being reached for rolling. Congestion in the higher ranges of priority is so great that it is said more ratings of AA may be issued, to rank above the present A priorities.

"Most mills find difficulty in completing deliveries on allocations in the month for which they are issued, some tonnage going over to next month, though the gap is being narrowed in most instances.

"Most observers of the scrap market foresee a repetition of last winter's shortage, in spite of the present supply meeting steelmaking needs. Intensive pressure to bring out material from every source possible is keeping up the flow and in some instances progress is being made in a small way in building some reserves. Success in the latter respect is not marked."

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 106

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 17, 1942, for the quarter ending June 30, 1942, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1942. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

San Francisco, California.

COMING IN THE *Weekly Magazine Section* of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of July 3, 1942

INDEPENDENCE DECLARED ANEW By R. H. Markham
"Today, 132,000,000 Americans resume the struggle to which 3,000,000 dedicated themselves in 1776"—the fight against tyranny that we may remain Free and Independent.

A FIGHT TO FREE THE WORLD By William Yandell Elliott
A Harvard Professor of Government considers what the free world that we are fighting for means to the men who are living in it and who are dying to preserve it for the future.

BAND CONCERT TONIGHT! By Dan Stiles
You start with a march, go into an overture, lighten things up with a waltz, and if there's been enough practice, the summer evenings will ring with applause when the town band goes marching by.

CANADA BECOMES A WORLD POWER By Bruce Hutchison
On its 75th birthday, Canada surveys its progress in nationhood, notes its successes and failures and gauges the size of the task ahead.

NOT POLITICIANS BUT PEOPLES MADE THIS PACT By Sir Bernard Pares
Analysis of the enthusiam which lies behind the ready acceptance of the British-Soviet treaty as Russia lifts some of the burden from Britain's shoulders and carries on in the struggle between the Axis and the United Nations.

CAPE ANN: AMERICA'S EASTERN RIVIERA By Bryan Holme
One of the most picturesque places in all New England, Cape Ann's granite peninsula rivals in miniature the old French resort, though it is thoroughly American, and its quietness and simplicity are completely unspoiled.

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MS-137

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	275,000
Previous day's sales	113,290
1942 volume to date	51,273,983
1941 volume to date	63,255,752

Rails Lead Selective Market Gains

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP) — The stock market took bearish war news in stride today and, with rails in front, selected issues moved into recovery territory with gains of fractions to more than 2 points at the best.

Dealings, sluggish at the start, picked up as bidding appeared. Steels did well for a time but later backed away. In the closing hour top marks elsewhere were reduced in most cases. The pace slowed appreciably as the advance met resistance. Transfers were around 275,000 shares.

Further British reverses in Egypt were discouraging, and the Russian picture remained cloudy, although buyers reasoned that the latest indications of a long conflict would stimulate numerous producing industries. The idea, too, that the market was oversold, revived at the opening when little if any liquidation appeared. The tax question still was a restraining factor, but hardly a prime selling argument.

Steels lost their early buoyancy when this week's mill operating rate was estimated off1 1½ points, due mainly to suspensions for repairs.

Stocks well ahead the greater part of the day included Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Chrysler, Revere Copper & Brass preferred, du Pont, Kennecot, Sears Roebuck, Loew's and Westinghouse.

Forward leanings in the curb were displayed by Gulf Oil, Brewster Aero, American Cyanamid and American Gas. Hesitant were Aluminum of America, Bell Telephone of Canada and Pantepec.

Bond Market Rises

Moderate improvement was the general rule in today's bond market.

Fairly heavy demand appeared for some lower priced rail issues near the final hour, lifting them major fractions to a point or more. Included in the late gainers were Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½ and Northern Pacific 6s.

An assortment of rails and specialties did better than the average run of corporates, rising in many cases major fractions to around 2 points. Included were Lehigh Valley Coal 5s, Laclede Gas 5½2s, American & Foreign Power 5s, New York Central 3½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New Haven 4½2s.

Idling in a narrow range were, among others, Portland General Electric 4½2s, American Telephone 3s, Wabash 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½2s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Consolidated Edison 3½2s.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

The majority of foreign dollar loans did little either way.

Wheat Fluctuates Uneasily in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 29 (AP)—Early declines amounting to almost a cent carried wheat prices to new 1942 lows today but the market recovered all the loss after midsession and later fluctuated uneasily around Saturday's close.

Increased receipts of new grain in the harvest belt and more favorable weather for field work and crop production generally accounted for early weakness, which was particularly noticeable in the oats and soybeans pits, where prices slumped a cent or more. Wheat rallied later in response to buying attributed partly to mills in connection with flour sales to government agencies.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Bush T Bldg 6 pf	$6	Q	July 25	July 10
Exonite Co	Extra 50c		Aug. 1	July 15
Irregular				
Consum Gas (Reading, Pa)	25c		Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Resumed				
Monopah Mining	3c		July 28	July 10
Initial				
Wash (D C) Gas Lt $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 10	July 25
Amalgam Sugar .5 pf	12½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Amer Home Prod	20c	M	Aug. 1	July 6
Amer News Co	30c	BM	July 15	July 6
Am Seating Co	50c		July 27	July 6
Arlington Mills	$1.50		July 15	July 10
Par $1 pw pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Central Repub	1½c		July 3	June 12
Cit & Co NB (SC)	30c	S	July 1	June 15
Consol Cig 6½pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 5pf	$1.25	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Edwin Zellerbach Corp	$1.25	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 13
$5 conv pf	25c	Q	July 20	July 5
Dunningham Drug	$1.50	Q	July 20	July 5
Corp	10c		July 10	July 1
Federal W & Gas	5c	Q	July 18	July 1
General Fin Corp	50c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 11
Kroger Groc & Bak	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Do 6 first pref	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Do 7d pf	$2.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Lamson Corp Del	20c		July 8	June 29
Lee R & Tire	25c		Aug. 1	July 15
Lehigh C & Nav	25c		July 29	July 6
Lorain Tel pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 23
Macwhyte Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Manhattan Bnd Fd	11c	Q	July 15	July 6
Maryland Drydock Co	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
7preferred	3c	S	June 20	June 10
Mid-West Pet	50c		July 31	July 15
Nat Bronze & Alum	50c		July 31	July 15
Corp Co	10c		July 6	June 25
Nat Bronze Wks, Inc	15c	Q	July 10	June 30
Nat St Bk (Newark)	$10	S	July 1	June 30
Nat Fuel Rich Gas Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Co pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 29
Phila Ln & Disc Co	10c	Q	July 1	June 29
Do. 5 pf.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 29
Do. 6 per pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Okonite Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Parish Davis & Co	30c		July 31	July 16
Pa Illu Cor par pfA	6¼c		June 30	May 25
Pharis T & R Co	15c		July 25	July 10
Press Stl Car 1 pf	6¼c	Q	July 23	July 7
Rich Ins Co of NY	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 11
Schmidt Brew Co.	3c		July 7	June 26
205 So LaSalle St.	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Union Bag & Paper	25c		July 10	July 6
Wash (DC) Gs Lt	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do. $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 10	July 25
Wm H & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 8 pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 25
Woolson Spice	25c	Q	June 30	June 26
Do. pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 26

*Corrected payable date.

Phila Bank Elects Officers

PHILADELPHIA — The Land Title Bank and Real Estate Company has announced the election of Leroy Webb, Lawrence R. Zerfing and C. A. Griscom 3d as vice-presidents and of T. Irving Howe as real estate officer.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	43½	43	43½	+½ Jun26
48⅜	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jun25
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	9	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	+⅛
20¾	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun26
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾ae	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	30¾	30	30½	—½
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun27
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	
6	3½	All'gpf$3Onw	13	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	1	10½	10	10¼	+⅜
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun26
147	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	4	130	129	129	Jun25
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ¾ae	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun26
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun27
8¼	6½	Allied St pf 5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅝
18⅜	14¾	Alpha P C ¼e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun26
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	
18⅞	14	Amal Lpf1½pg	3	14	14	14	Jun23
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	52	52	52	Jun26
23⅜	19	Am A Ch 1.20	14	19	19	19	—¼
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½pg	12	24½	23⅜	24	+⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun25
33⅞	23	Am Br Sh .60e	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
70¼	56½	Am Can (4)	4	67¼	67¼	67¼	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½ae	1	58¾	58½	58¾	Jun23
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Jun26
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun25
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	84	84	84	Jun26
53⅜	37⅜	Am Colortype	2	9	9	9	
9⅜	4	Am Distill	4	14½	14½	14½	Jun24
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1½e	5	21¼	20½	21	+¼
7⅛	⅜	Am Egaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6	3¼	Am Export 1e	15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun26
20¾	16¾	Am Export pf	7	21¼	20½	21	Jun26
24½	18¾	Am & For Pow	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26	18¾	AFPSbnf .60k	1	21	21	21	Jun26
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
32	25⅝	Am Gas & El	1	26	26	26	Jun23
32	25⅛	Am H SS 1½e	2	26	26	26	Jun26
31½	21⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jun22
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun22
47¼	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	6	47¼	47	47¼	+¼
2	1⅛	Am Ice	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun27
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun22
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
7	6	Am Inv III .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
10⅛	6¼	Am Locom'tive	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun26
89½	65	Am Lopf3½2k	7	69	69	69	Jun26
111½	94	Am M&F .40e	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+⅛
51¼	34	Am M & Met	6	47¼	47¼	47¼	+⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17½	17⅜	17½	+⅛
12	½	Am Pow & Lt	6	½	½	½	
26¼	17⅞	APL$6pf2$ak	7	17	16⅞	17	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun27
4⅞	3¼	Am R&S .15e	21	4¼	4½	4¾	—⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
6¼	4	Am Saf R ¼ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	2	8⅞	8½	8½	
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	3	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+½
47	32½	Am S&R pf 7	2	136½	136½	136½	Jun26
54¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jun26
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	2	17	17	17	+½
12	9¾	Am Stores 1½e	2	10	10	10	Jun25
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	3	16	16	16	Jun25
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16	16	16	Jun25
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jun25
21½	17¾	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	111½	110⅜	110½	—¾
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾ae	2	41¾	41½	42¾	+¾
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾ae	3	43	42¼	42¾	+¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jun25
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	8	26	25¾	25⅞	+⅜
116	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	Jun26
116½	17⅜	Am Water Wks	17	21⅜	2	21⅜	
5⅛	4¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
54	54	Am Wool pf 2k	1	54	54	54	Jun27
76⅜	57⅜	Am Zinc L&S	8	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	—⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z ppf2½2k	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Jun26
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1e)	21	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	1	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅓e	1	8	8	8	Jun26
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun25
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun24
113⅛	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	106½	106½	108½	Jun24
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	—⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½2k	3	53	52	52	Jun24
66	53	Arm Ill pf	7	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
7	4¼	Armstr' C ⅓e	7	6⅞	26¾	26¾	+⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6	6	6	Jun26
4	2⅜	Artloom .15e	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun22
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	43⅜	43⅜	44	+⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	10	64	63	64	Jun24
62	54	As DG2pf$1ak	1	53	53	53	—1
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
3⅜	2⅞	Atch T&SF 2e	47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
70	60⅜	At T&SF pf 5	1	61½	61¾	61¾	+1⅜
26	19¾	At Gst L 1g	10	22¼	21¼	21⅜	+⅜
34	16¾	Atl G&WI 5g	4	16¼	16½	16½	Jun24
45½	35	AG&WIpf2¼2e	1	37	37	37	Jun27
20½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	8	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅜
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Jun27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	—¾
7	4⅜	Atlas Pw 1½2e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3¼	1¾	Atlas Tk .30g	1	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jun18
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24⅛	23¼	Aviat Cp .10e	9	23¾	23¾	23¾	

B

14¾	9⅞	Balo Loco ct	9	10⅛	9¾	10	—⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	5¼	4¾	5¼	+½
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
10¼	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	9⅛	9¾	9¾	—⅜
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18⅛	12⅜	bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13	13	13	+½
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾ae	3	22½	22½	22½	Jun24
24⅛	20	Beat Creat 1a	3	103	103	103	Apr25
104⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	85	85	85	Jun24
1103¼	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	—⅛
73⅜	63⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	—⅛
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	14	111½	110⅜	110½	—¾
14	9⅞	Bent I L .77e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½2	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1⅜
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	19	20	20	20	—⅛
66⅞	50½	BethSteel 3e	5	105⅜	105¼	105¼	—¼
121	105½	Beth Stl pf 7	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	—2¼
24	18¼	Bigelow-S 1e	6	19½	19½	19½	Jun22
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	16½	16½	16½	—¼
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	3	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
14½	11¾	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun25
21⅛	13⅜	Boeing Airpl	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	29	29	29	+½
17¼	12⅛	Bond Str 1.60	3	14	14	14	Jun26
20⅜	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	5	20	19¾	20	+⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	8	23¼	23	23¼	+¼
21½	13¼	Boston&Maine	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun23
30⅜	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun19
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¾	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
19⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	35½	32⅜	32⅜	Jun26
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	1	½	½	½	Jun19
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
6¾	4¼	Bruns-Bal ½2e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun27
14	9⅞	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
8⅞	6⅜	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—¼
3⅜	2¼	Budd Wh(1/2e)	*9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(1/2e)	*9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
15¾	11⅛	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun27
26	19¾	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23	23	23	Jun23
26⅛	17⅜	Burlin M 1.40	4	16½	16⅜	16½	Jun25
19¼	14⅞	Burling pf 2¾	1	55	55	55	Jun25
55½	53	Burr Add .30e	4	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	
7⅜	6¼	Bush Terminal	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
3½	2⅜	Butler Br .60a	2	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	Jun27
6¼	5⅛	Butler pf 1½a	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun26
20⅜	19⅝	Butler pf 1½a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun27
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅜	10	Byron J'k ⅓ae	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun26
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	Jun27
⅞	⅝	Cal & Hecla 1	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
15¼	11⅞	Camph Wy ½ae	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	⅞	Canada Dr .60	5	1⅛	11¾	11¾	+⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
47½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	2	30	30	30	Jun25
24¼	13¼	Capital Ad A	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jun22
27¾	23	Carpen S 1¾2e	1	23	23	23	Jun20
70¾	54¾	Carrier-G .10e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jun26
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	4	34¾	34	34	—¼
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	18	18	18	—½
8¼	6¾	Celotex (1)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾ae	4	17¾	17⅝	17¾	Jun26
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	
18	12	Cen Violetta 1e	1	11	11	11	—1
31½	27	Century Rib M	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun25
23½	13¼	Cert-teed Prod	3	16⅛	16	16	Jun22
19	16	Chain Belt ¾ae	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun26
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ¾ae	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun 9
7½	5½	Checker Can	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun23
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	16	30	29¾	30	+¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun25
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun22
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	

5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	14	3⅜	3	3¼	+⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	35	11¼	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼ag	1	5	5	5	Jun19
23⅛	13¼	Goebel Bw .20	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	Jun26
21¼	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun26
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	Jun27
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½2	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun27
	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	
	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
15¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	19	59⅞	58⅞	59⅜	+¾
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun27
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun19
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	3	29⅛	28	28	Jun24
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	Jun25
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	35	34¾	35	+⅜
19⅞	15½	Coast Co Gas 1½e	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Jun26
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	3	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	4	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Jun23
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	46⅛	46¾	48¾	+⅞
33⅜	21½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun16
19¾	14¼	Crown C&S1¼e	1	18	18	18	+¼
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	4	36	36	36	—¼
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅜
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	7	25	24⅝	25	+⅜
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	Jun26
8	5	Cub-Am S ⅓ae	6	5¼	5	5	—⅜
1	7⅛	Cub-AS pf 5½2	11	81½	81½	81½	Jun22
82	8¾	Cudahy Pack	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun25
13¼	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	16⅜	16½	16⅜	Jun19
16⅝	⅞	Curtis Publish	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	12½	Curt' ppf1.10k	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun27
9½	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	6	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅜
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .60e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛

D—E

33¼	27⅛	Davega S .70g	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jun17
16¼	15½	Davega pf 1¾	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 5
11⅜	8¾	David C .60e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun25
8¼	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
24¼	18½	Deere & Co 2g	1	21¾	21¾	21½	
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jun27
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel (13/2)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
87	7	Del & Hudson	16	8⅞	7⅞	8	
10⅜	4⅜	Del Lack

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

World's Fair To Pay 3½ % On Debentures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 29—Dedicated to peace and freedom in 1940, the New York World's Fair lifted its spectral head amid a world in the flames of war to announce today that it would pay to holders of outstanding 4 per cent debentures $940,198, or 3½ per cent of the $26,862,800 original amount issued.

Total payments on the principal of the debentures is thus brought to $8,219,479, or 30.75 per cent. During the life of the debentures, however, holders received seven interest payments aggregating 9.43 per cent, which lifts the over-all return to holders to 40.18 per cent.

Harvey D. Bigson, chairman of the board of The Fair Corporation, said that following the final wind-up of the affairs of the corporation, which will be under the jurisdiction of the courts and may take two or three years, a small additional sum may be available to security holders. This is not expected to exceed $4 for each $1,000 debenture, he added.

A meeting of the charter members of the corporation will be called soon, probably within the next 30 days, to take formal action to dissolve the corporation, Mr. Gibson added.

Approximately 80 per cent of the outstanding debentures are owned by local banks, exhibitors and concessionaires at the fair. Most of the banks and organizations that purchased the debentures have long since written them off their books.

The Fair Corporation staff is now reduced to one person, E. H. Umgelter, a bookkeeper with office space in the Manufacturers Trust Company. During the peak of operations in 1939 and 1940 the fair employed 10,000 persons.

Use of Tin Cans Is Restricted By New WPB Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—Manufacture of use of tin cans for various chemicals, paints, and special products has been prohibited by the War Production Board.

Included under the ban were virtually all paint and related products, except shellac, lacquers, and varnish removers; health supplies, except chloroform, ether, and blood plasma for the armed services of the Red Cross; alcohol, various cements, fly spray, lighter fluids, dry cleaners, turpentine, and glycerine, dyes, liquid soap, glues and paste, waxes, and polish.

"With respect to these products, the order becomes effective immediately; after Oct. 31, WPB directed, tin cans can not be used for lard, edible liquid oils, fish filets, crab meat and shrimp. Officials said WPB was considering further orders which would eliminate next year many of the products now being packed in tin cans.

London Market Idles Awaiting War News

LONDON, June 29 (AP) — The stock market idled in a narrow range today with little in the way of worthwhile movements in either direction developing as the battle for Egypt was being fought.

British funds fluctuated only slightly and ended about unchanged. Industrial stocks inclined to the easy side of the list but home rails held up well. There was little change in the oil group and kaffirs were about steady at the close.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¼s 56-54	106.13	105.13	105.13
2 2¼s 58-56	103.2	102.2	102.2

New York City Bond

5 3¾ 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	48⅛	48	48
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	101	101	101
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84¼	83¾	84⅛
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
4 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	55¾	55¼	55¾
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45⅛	45	45
22 Am&For P 5s 2030	65¾	65½	65½
9 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	101⅞	101⅞
4 Am Int 5½s 49	96½	96¼	96½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
15 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
7 Ann Arbor 4s 95	64½	64½	64½
1 Arm Del 4s 55	103⅛	105¼	105¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109	109	109
1 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
6 A C Line cl 4s 52	65¼	65	65¼
27 A C Line 4½s 64	59⅜	58½	59⅜
1 A C Line 5s 45	99	99¼	99¼
15 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	57	56½	57
53 B&O 95 st A	27½	26⅞	27½
10 B&O 95 st C	31	30⅞	31
18 B&O 2000 st D	27⅛	26½	27
9 B&O 96 st F	27	26⅞	27
111 B&O ev 60 st	20⅛	19¾	20⅛
22 B&O 4s 48	56	55¼	56
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 5	47½	47½	47½
20 B&O S W 50 st	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
10 B&O T C 4s 59	45¼	45	45¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52	52	52
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	52	52	52
6 Bell TPa 4⅜ 60	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128¾	128¾	128¾
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103⅛	103¼
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	101½	101½	101½
11 BostonAcMe 4½s 70	20¼	30	-50
1 BostonAcMe 4s 60	68¼	68	68
6 Bklv Un Gas 6s 47	101½	101½	101½
3 Bklv Un Gas 5s 50	74	74	74
1 Bklv Un Gas 5s 57 B	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113½	113½	113½
8 Buf R&P 5s	34½	34	34½
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	5½	5½	5½
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111	111	111
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	108⅜	108½	108½
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅛	111	111
10 Can Pac 5s 54	93⅞	92½	93⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	88	88	88
1 Cen Br Pac 4s 48	25	15	25
9 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5	5	5
30 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	16	16
26 Cen Pac 5s 60	52¼	51½	52¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	69	69
1 Cen Pac Pfic Sh L 4s 54	63	63	63
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15	15	15
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	86½	86½
2 C&O 3½s 96D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 C&Orfg 3½s 96E	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19½	19¼	19½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	72¾	72½	72¾
24 CB&Q 4½s 77	64⅜	64	64
8 CB&Q 4s III 49	92	91¾	91¾
5 Chi&E Ill inc 97	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 ChiGtW inc 4½s 2038	34½	34½	34½
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	64½	64½	64½
13 Chi & Ill 5s 66	8	7⅞	8
80 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89F	36	36	36
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	36	36	36
9 CM&SP 4½s 89E	36½	36¼	36¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 Chi&NW em 5s 87	29¼	29¼	29¼
18 Chi&NW 4½s 87	29¼	29¼	29¼
12 Chi&NW ev 4½s 49	1¾	1½	1½
26 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¾	18½	19¼
59 Chi & NW 4s 87	26¼	26¼	26½
8 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	26¼	26¼	26¼
22 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	14	13⅜	13⅜
27 CRI & P ev 4½s 60	2¼	2¼	2¼
20 CRI & P 4s 88	23½	22⅞	23⅛
1 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	20¾	20¾	20¾
83 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
10 Ch Un Sta 4½s 63	108	108	108
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
67 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¼	44⅞	45
23 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	64½	64½	64½
3 Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	79½	79½	79½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61	61	61
15 Col & So 4½s 80	22	22	22
3 Columbia G 5s 52 An	88¾	83⅝	88¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87½	87½	87½
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	84	83¾	84
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
1 Con Oil ev 3¼s 51	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Con Oil 3s 51	29¾	29½	29½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
6 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
20 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56	55½	56
11 D & R G 4s 36	16½	16	16⅜
1 D & R G West 5s 55	3½	3½	3½
1 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25 D & R G West 5s 78	16½	16¾	16½
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103⅛	103
1 Erie 4½s 2015	105¼	105¼	105¼
116 Erie 4½s 2015	46½	46¼	46½
26 Erie 4s 95	90¼	90	90¼
29 Fla E Cst 5s 74	101½	101½	101½
3 Food Mach 3s 56	28	28	28
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	79¾	79¾	79¾
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	94	93¼	94
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	93	93	93
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	70	70	70
13 Gt Nor 4s 61 I	70	69½	70
7 G Bay & W deb B	8½	8½	8½
1 Gulf M & N 5½s 0	90	90	90
5 Gulf M & Ohio inc 2015	49	49	49
31 Hud&Man 1g 5s 57	41¾	41¾	41¾
15 Hud&Man 5s 57	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 Ill Bell Tl 2¾s 81	101½	101¼	101¼
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41½	41½	41½
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	47	47	47
6 Ill Cen 4½s 55	44¼	44	44¼
9 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44	43¾	43¾
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	46¾	46½
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¾	42¾	42⅞
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 In Gt Nor ai 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17¾	17¾	17¾
14 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	15¾	15¼	15¾
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15¾	15¼	15¾
16 Int TT 4½s 52	56¼	56¼	56¼
6 Int T&T 5s 55	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	3¾	3¾	3¾
29 KCS&S Mem 4s 36	45	43¾	45
10 K C Sou 5s 50	67½	67⅜	67½
5 K C South 3s 50	58½	58½	58½
1 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
20 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	83¾	84
18 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84	82¾	84
5 Lac Gas 4s	98	98	98
9 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	79½	79½	79½
13 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	65	64½	65
11 Leh Val Coal 5s 73 st	65	64½	65
6 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	45	45	45
12 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50	49¼	50
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37½	37½
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30⅞	30½	30½
4 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105¾	105¾
1 Liggett&M 5s 51	122¼	122¼	122¼
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
18 Louisi&Ark 5s 69	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 LouesN 5s 2003E	99	99	99
2 Louis&N 4s 60B	107½	107½	107½
9 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
10 Mich Cen 4½s 79	54	54	54
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Milaor cn 1½s 39	32	32	32
10 M&StL 4s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¼	13	13
46 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13	13⅛
37 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35	34¾	35
25 M-K-T ad 5s 67	18¼	17⅞	18¼
78 M-K-T 4½s 78	31⅛	30½	31⅛
21 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39½	38½	39½
16 M-K-T 4s 62B	29	28⅝	29
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
58 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅞	27¼	27⅞
29 Mo Pac 5s 78G	27½	27	27½
2 Mo Pac 5s 80H	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
71 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27½	27	27½
24 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	2⅞	3
6 MonWPaPubSvc5½s60	110½	110	110
7 Mont Pow 3½s 66	104⅛	104	104
7 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	111½	111½	111½
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	62½	62½	62½
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109½	109½	109½
3 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74½	74½	74½
13 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	42	43
5 N Y & Putnam 4s '93	39½	39	39½
8 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	56	56	56
15 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	54	53½	54
163 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	32¾	36	37¼
3 NY NH&H clt 6s '40	52	51½	52
184 NY NH&H 4½s '67	35¾	34¼	35½
50 NY NH&H 4s '47	30¾	30⅛	30¾
13 NY NH&H 4s '56	30¾	30¼	30¾
5 NY NH&H 4s '57	51¼	51	51¼
19 NY NH&H cv 3½s '56	29	28¾	28¾
4 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 NY O&W rfg 4s '92 reg	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
5 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	23½	23½	23½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	24½	24½	24½
28 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	25¼	25	25¼
48 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62	61	62
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	51	51	51
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51¾	51⅜	51⅞
23 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108½	108½	108½
10 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107⅛
1 Oklahoma G&E 3⅜s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106	106	106
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101	101	101
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	92	92	92
2 Pac Pwr & Lt 5s 55 ct	61	61	61
5 Pen P&L 4½s 74	102	101¾	101¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
22 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¼	88	88¼
6 Pen RR 3½s 70	89½	89⅛	89⅜
12 Pen RR 3½s 52	86½	86½	86½
4 Pere Mars 5s 56	67	67	67
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	58	58	58
9 Phila Co 4½s 61	95¾	95⅜	95¾
6 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29¾	29¾	29⅝
2 Phillip Morris 3s 62	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
2 PCC & St L 4¼s 77	100	100	100
13 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	57	56½	57
6 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85½	85¼	85½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104	104	104
2 Readg 4½s 97B	75¼	75	75¼
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
9 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅜	101⅛	101¼
10 Rio Gr W 1st 4s 39	48	48	48
26 Rio Gr W clit 4s 49	24	23¼	24
8 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13¼	12¾	13¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95½	95½	95½
3 St L Pub Svc 5s 59	87	87	87
25 St LSF 5s 50 B	14½	14¼	14½
48 St LSF 4½s 78	14	13¾	14
26 St LSF 4s 50 A	13¾	12½	13
34 St LSF 4s 50A ct	12¾	12¼	12¾
17 St LSW 5s 52	44⅞	43¼	44⅞
10 St LSW rfg 5s 90	22	22	23
1 St LSW 1st 4s 89	78¼	78¼	78¼
27 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	70⅜	70¼	70¼
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100¼	100½	100½
71 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
36 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
1 Sea AL 5s 49	1	1	1
34 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15½	15	15
22 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7⅞	7½	7⅞
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59c	16¾	6½	6¾
97 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	8¾	8½	8¾
15 Sea AllsFla 6s 35B ct	8¾	8¼	8¾
6 Shell Un 2½s 61	99	99	99
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¾	102¼
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Bell T 2½s 85 '79	105½	105½	105½
69 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	50	50¼
44 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50	59¼	49⅞
84 So Pac 4½s '69	50¾	49¾	50¼
69 So Pac rfc 4s '55	64½	63½	64¾
93 So Pac clt 4s '49	57¾	57	57⅞
126 So Pac 3½s '46	84¼	83½	84
50 So Pac 4½s Ore'77	52½	51¾	52
4 South Ry 6½s '56	85¾	85¾	85¾
11 South Ry gen 6s '56	83	82	82¾
37 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88⅛	88¼
12 South Ry gen 4s '56	63½	62⅝	63⅜
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	111	111	111
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104¼	104¼	04¼
5 Tex Corp 3s '65	105½	105½	105½
10 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	60	59	60
1 Tex & Pac 5c '80D	59	59	59
5 Third Ave adj 5s '60	14	14	14
22 Third Ave 4s '60	50½	50½	50½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	110	110
1 nit rug 5s '53	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Utah Lt&Tac 5s 44	96¼	96	96
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	96½	96½	96½
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
14 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85	84¾	84¾
15 Wabash 2d5s 39 ct	37½	37⅜	37⅜
2 Wab Aba 3½s 41 ct	29½	29¼	29¼
8 Wabash 5s 75 asd	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
58 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	34½	33⅜	34½
3 Wabash 4s 81 wi	41½	41⅜	41½
36 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78	77½	78
1 Walworth 6s 55	100	100	100
7 West Shore 4s 2361	41½	41	41½
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	85¼	85	85
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	77¼	77¼	77¼
8 Westn Un 4s 60	78	77½	77½
2 West Ed&Mfg 2½s 51	101½	101½	101½
7 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	93	93	93
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	41½	41⅜	41½
29 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	32	31	32
3 Young S&T 3½s 60	99½	99⅜	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	73	73	73
2 Argentine 4½s 71	79	79	79
1 Belgium 5s 55	95	95	95
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32½	32½	32½
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32¼	32¼	32¼
15 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Canada 4s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Canada 3½s 61	100	100	100
1 Canada 3s 68	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
2 Chile MtgBk6s 62asd	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Copenhag 5s 52	29	29	29½
8 Haiti 6s 52	65	65	65
2 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	10¼	10¼	10¼
12 Mex 4s 04 asd	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	12	12	12
2 Poland 4½s 63 asd	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	61½	61½	61½
22 Urug aj 3¼s 4s4¼s'lu879	57⅛	57	57

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 5,078,000; previous day, 2,745,000; week ago, 4,432,000; year ago, 5,000,750; two years ago, 3,466,200; Jan. 1 to date, 1,098,224,100; year ago, 1,97,950,825; two years ago, 849,-247,400.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 29

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables†	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	$
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920x	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2358	.2358	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. †Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

B. & M. Net Rises

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported a net income of $845,870 over and above its fixed charges in May, as compared with $805,456 for May, 1941. A balance of $591,-482 remained, the road stated, after deducting the contingent charges for May. For the first five months of this year the road showed an income of $3,481,673 after fixed charges, as compared with $2,488,930 in the comparable period of 1941.

Current Business Statistics

June 29, 1942

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:			
The Christian Science Monitor index, *computed normal = 100	Jun 20	§§126.4	124.4	119.8
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jun 20	1854	1888	1723
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jun 20	3721	3700	3858
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jun 20	3434	3464	3092
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jul 6	96.5	98.0	91.8
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jun 20	845	833	886
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jun 20	116	117	107
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jun 24	3550	3916	3214
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Jun 24	3381	3255	2683
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jun 24	2698	2803	2249
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Jun 24	2650	2790	5145
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jun 17	6546	6552	5792
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jun 17	26038	26022	23872
Investments, mil. dol.	Jun 17	20901	20892	17893
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jun 26	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jun 26	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Jun 26	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jun 26	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jun 26	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jun 24	12231	12208	9490
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Jun 26	4.04	4.03¾	4.035
Failures, commercial, number	Jun 25	198	180	229
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jun 24	22735	22729	22620
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.¶	Jun 27	60.4	59.8	64.4
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.¶	Jun 27	2.00	2.00	1.91
Stock averages, dol.¶	Jun 27	35.1	35.6	41.7
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jun 27	1412	1704	2704
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Jun 20	§§98.1	§§98.4	87.2
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jun 20	104.5	104.3	83.0
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jun 20	98.4	99.5	83.7
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun 26	167.1	166.6	149.5
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun 26	163.3	162.3	151.0
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jun 26	177.0	177.7	145.9
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	Jun 26	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ½ staple, $ per lb.††	Jun 26	.190	.188	.148
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb**	Jun 26	.155	.155	.150
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jun 26	18.750	18.750	18

Germans Prepare to Destroy Sea Power of Netherlands

Continued from Page 1

quest of England and America, hence the Germans must firmly establish themselves in Dutch territory in preparation for the final struggle with the western world.

2. The Germans are extremely disappointed with the Dutch anti-German attitude despite the early Nazi attempts to make friends and have decided that the Dutch people are too unreliable to leave in important positions on the northern coast which in future will be a militarily vulnerable spot.

Adherents of the Karl Haushofer school of geopolitics point out that the Baltic States, Poland, White Ruthenia, and the Ukraine will be the scene of constant conflict between the Slavs and the Germans and this region can only be permanently taken away from the Slavs by the solid settlement of Germans in these areas. German economists point out that there are far too few Germans, despite plans for an increased birth rate, to successfully settle this region, hence the Dutch are being used and it is assumed that they will be given a social status half way between the Slavic serfs and the German master race pending the complete removal of the Slavs.

Change in Attitude Needed

The successful use of the Dutch as a wall against the Slavs would naturally depend upon their changing their anti-German attitude. The Germans consider that this is possible for in the east, the Dutch, though living in Dutch communities, will not live in a solidly Dutch region, they will not have a state of their own, they will be completely dependent on the German state, and they will be far away from the Anglo-Saxon world and influence.

The attempt to break the spiritual bonds of the Dutch with the western world may be one of the chief reasons for the resettlement program.

Similar experiments in re-education by resettlement have been made in the case of the refractory citizens of Alsace and Lorraine, and the Germans from the Baltic States, Bessarabia, and Bucovina, who were removed from border regions to the center of the Reich where the German influence is stronger.

What the leading Dutch merchants think of the opportunities offered by the Germans in the east is seen in the announcement of the National Zeitung that the heads of three Dutch companies formerly engaged in the East India trade—the Handels Vereeniging of Amsterdam, the Deli Matschappij, and the Beli Batavia Rubber—were replaced by Germans because they refused to employ their financial power and the colonial experience of their companies for the colonization of Eastern Europe and state that further replacements can be expected.

Business Is Opposed

And what the average businessman thinks of collaboration with Germany in any project whatsoever is also seen in the recent article in the Kölnische Zeitung bitterly criticizing Dutch businessmen for their passivity and lack of enthusiasm for business activity within the framework of Germany's New Europe.

The author is particularly embittered because he states that the Dutch, after the last war, showed great powers of adaption to the changed conditions and great initiative but now that the Germans are leading they refuse to cooperate. The Dutch worker, too, the article states, "lacks an ethical evaluation of work" and prefers to suffer want at home rather than go to Germany to work for the Germans for good money.

No time limit is given by the German press for the removal of 3,000,000 Dutch, however, and it is unlikely that it can be achieved within the near future due to transport difficulties.

It may be regarded as certain, however, that no 3,000,000 Dutch will be found to volunteer and it may be expected that the Germans will apply pressure through the denial of food cards and work which were the tactics used to get workers to Germany.

The large figure may be due to a lack of appreciation of the difficulties involved or an attempt to impress the German people that work is being done in the east, or to intimidate the Dutch into good behavior.

In July, 1941, the German press spoke enthusiastically of tens of thousands of Dutch people who would settle within two years in Warthegau, however, only dribbles of 100 and 200 and not more than a total of 2,000 have arrived.

Several papers assumed that the figure of 3,000,000 referred to the advance guard of men between 18 and 55 and that the remaining 6,000,000 would follow after the first "blockhouses" had been built. A more conservative interpretation is that the Germans have no objection to leaving part of the Dutch population in Holland to take care of agriculture and hard manual labor once the key positions are in their hands

Scared Germans

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—Fearing an uprising in the event of a United Nations invasion of the continent, the German Government has been attempting to set up new and stable governments in the Netherlands and Belgium, but has been rebuffed by King Leopold of the Belgians and by Dutch leaders, Belgian Government sources said today.

Through German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the Nazis proposed that "in the interests of Belgium," King Leopold indorse Rexist leader Léon Degrelle as head of a new government or, if he were not acceptable, some other person, it was said.

"Our information is that the King persisted that he is a prisoner of war and declined to discuss or have anything to do with the proposition," this source said. The Germans promised, he said, that any regime approved by Leopold would have a "large measure of self-government."

He said a similar proposal was made to Dutch leaders who have opposed the Nazis in the Netherlands.

When Herr von Ribbentrop was rebuffed by King Leopold, the Gestapo began to compile a list of persons "suspected of Allied leanings" to be arrested the moment the United Nations land on the continent, the Belgion Government source said.

All former Belgian Army officers have been ordered to report to local German authorities, it was added, and rigorous regulations against civilians along the invasion coast have been placed in operation.

Waiting

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—If Adolf Hitler moves to occupy all France—a step which dispatches from London indicate he is considering—the German Führer may meet one of the first major setbacks he has encountered in dealing with the conquered peoples of Europe, according to Roy Porter, former Paris correspondent of The Associated Press.

The minute that Hitler pushes into the unoccupied third of France he will automatically set off a blaze of fireworks that can well turn into a French revolution, Mr. Porter believes.

The most recent word from Occupied France—which is not yet outdated—is that there is rebellion and antagonism brewing in the territory. Obviously, the French people have no guns with which to shoot—but they are ready to shoot the instant anyone can bring them the guns.

"We cannot fight machine guns with pitchforks," one Frenchman told Mr. Porter. "But we are prepared and waiting; just bring us some weapons."

Execution for 19

BERLIN, From German radiocasts. June 29 (AP)—A German court martial sentenced 10 more persons to execution in Prague and nine in Brno yesterday on charges of approving the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, or advocating support for Heydrich's killers, the German Radio reported.

Among those sentenced in Prague were the mayor and councilor of a city in Eastern Bohemia.

Nazi Wrecks

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP)—Saboteurs at work in Germany have derailed two fully loaded trains, killing many persons, the Moscow Radio said today, quoting Stockholm reports.

The wrecks were said to have occurred in the eastern part of Germany.

'Conditions' Waacs

Associated Press

Catherine Van Rensselaer

New York woman who has been appointed physical education director, to "toughen up the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for Army service. Miss Van Rensselaer drove an ambulance for three months near the end of World War I and for 19 months after the war she drove trucks in rehabilitation work in France. The first 440 candidates for W. A. A. C. officers' training will report at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 20.

Mexico Eyes U. S. Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nogales, Ariz.

Ambitious plans for marketing Mexican fruits and fish in the United States, which extend even to pineapple and tuna canneries in Arizona, are in the making.

If these plans materialize, the United States and Canada will eat as much tropical fruit from Mexico as they now import from Central America and the West Indies.

The projects hinge largely on transportation facilities. Principal of these is a 65-mile highway from Rocky Point, on the Gulf of California near the northwest corner of Sonora, to the Arizona border town of Sonoyta.

That link is graded and 45 miles of it have been oil-surfaced. The Mexican contractor expects to complete the remaining 20 miles by September.

Rocky Point, known to the Mexicans as Puerto Peñasco, has a splendid harbor. It has long been a favorite resort of Arizonans. Connected by pavement with Arizona's splendid highway system, its popularity as a resort is bound to grow. But the Mexicans expect this to be a minor consideration; their intentions are for a great port, and they already have partially developed it.

At this port, fishing boats will unload tuna and other finny denizens of the gulf. Coastwise ships will discharge cargoes of bananas, pineapples, guavas, mangoes, and other fruits from Mazatlan and other districts south in Sinaloa. Trucks will take these into Arizona, for distribution in fresh form or to be canned.

Mexicans say the United States tariff on canned pineapple and fish is prohibitive. On fresh products duties are low. Hence the plan to supply canneries in Arizona, where it is expected that cheap power from Boulder Dam will be abundant as soon as the war is over.

Much of this is problematical, of course, and may sound visionary. But there is no doubt of Mexico's ability to supply the fruit and the fish. The Gulf of California swarms with food fish. Bananas and pineapples, unsurpassed anywhere, are grown in sunny Sinaloa, and substantial shipments of its bananas are being sold in western United States. As yet, Mexican pineapples have made little headway in competition with Hawaii's.

Ernest Douglas

Blackout Bulbs Aid War Plant Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 29—A new blackout bulb which can be kept burning for emergency lighting without the need for window shades or blinds has been approved by the War Department and is now ready for use in war plants and government buildings throughout the nation, it was announced here by D. W. Atwater, manager of commercial engineering for the lamp division of Westinghouse.

The new lamp bulb gives a faint glow of orange light sufficient clearly to distinguish objects in a room but not enough to be visible from the air even though placed directly in line with an open window. In war factories, the bulbs will be installed along manufacturing aisles, on stairways and in halls. During a blackout, this light would enable workers to move about safely, switch off machinery or perform any other simple emergency operation, Mr. Atwater said.

"Although they are now available only on high priority ratings, the War Production Board may permit civilian use of the new blackout bulbs in sections of the country defined as blackout areas," Mr. Atwater revealed. "This would make the bulbs available for private homes, office buildings, stores, hospitals, railroad stations and trains and wherever some visibility is essential in spite of blackout," he added.

Resembling in appearance the familiar household light bulb, the blackout lamp is coated with an outer covering of black except for an orange-red opening about the size of a quarter through which a narrow beam of light passes.

Army Barriers Down; Aids Alien Farmhands

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29 (AP)—The hundreds of widely scattered areas in eight western states from which aliens have been barred were eliminated Saturday by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, but the aliens will continue to be barred from any naval or military installations within those prohibited sectors.

The action will enable several thousand Italian and German farmhands to work in California fields and orchards located within the areas. There are 100 such places in California and others in Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona.

The areas are both within and without military area No. 1, a coastline strip from which all Japanese were ordered removed soon after the outbreak of the war. The Japanese now either are in assembly centers or relocation camps.

The new Army ruling requires aliens to comply with curfew residence and travel restrictions laid down earlier.

The areas affected are largely ones surrounding bridges, dams, power plants and radio stations.

Stranded Students Get Scholarships

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Unable to return to their homes in foreign lands because of the war, 14 college students have been awarded scholarships for summer study at Girl Scout national training schools by the Girl Scout International Committee, it is announced.

The students, from South America, the West Indies, France, England and China, will attend Camp Edity Macy, near Pleasantville, N. Y., or Camp Pine Tree, near Plymouth, Mass., training schools for adults, where they will study camp counselor work, group leadership and methods of leading Girl Scout intermediate troops.

The scholarships are from the Juliette Low Memorial Fund, made up of "birthday pennies" contributed by Girl Scouts and used to promote international friendship. In the past, the fund had financed encampments of scouts and guides from western hemisphere countries.

Pacific Gains Are Offset By Atlantic Loss

Continued from Page 1

Among the other important marine developments of the day are:

1. The admission by the German radio that Nazi submarines are encountering "fierce American defenses."

2. The launching of five new American ships in one day and the launching of six warships at Pacific Northwest shipyards over the week end.

3. The request by the Navy that all owners of sea-going craft volunteer the services of themselves and their vessels for anti-submarine duty.

German Statement

Although the German radio is undoubtedly factually correct in stating that American marine defenses are becoming steadily fiercer, officials here greeted the Nazi announcement cautiously. They point out that this is the second time the Germans have made such a statement during the past several weeks and that its purpose may be either to cause this country to relax its precautions or to build up a false hope in the American people, which would later be dashed.

Four of the five ships launched in a single day were freighters, two in New Jersey and two in Maine, while the fifth was the destroyer de Haven built at Bath, Maine.

On the west coast one escort aircraft carrier, one destroyer and four minesweepers were launched over the week end, three of the ships being built for the British Navy.

In asking small boat owners to get into the fight against submarines, the Navy continued its process of relaxing its requirements both as to size of craft and experience of crew. The present purpose is to cover the waters off the eastern coast of the United States with such a vast number of patrol boats that it will be difficult for a U-boat to surface without being spotted.

It doesn't make any difference now to the Navy what a boat looks like or whether the skipper has ever been off the pond in Central Park. All the Navy cares about is whether the craft can spot submarines, it is explained.

Canadians Discover Price Ceilings Aid To Better Shopping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Canadian housewife is becoming a more careful shopper, a wiser consumer and a better customer because of the price ceiling, according to Miss Bryne Hope Saunders, Director of the Consumers' branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

In a recent address here before the Association of Canadian Advertisers, Miss Saunders stressed that it is not enough to introduce a voluntary rationing of some commodity. There must also be built up a sense of public responsibility, and in her opinion the absence of panic buying when tea and coffee rationing was introduced and the sugar ration reduced indicated a new sense of public responsibility.

Consumer education is developing to a high pitch of interest with emphasis on conservation and reducing waste in consumption, and consumers are being educated to select essential goods. Women are co-operating in watching retail prices and the Board is receiving an average of 1,500 reports every month on price infractions, she said.

This total war means total co-operation, she warned, and until it is possible to harness the force of organized women and of advertising and business in facing up to the big problem of economic control, a valuable weapon is being lost.

Enough Rubber Seen For American Military

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—William O. Batt, director of materials of the War Production Board, warns that there was not "nearly enough rubber in sight to supply the military needs of the United Nations."

"At the most optimistic I would say there is enough rubber for American military needs but none for civilian needs after the present supply is exhausted," he added before the fiftieth annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Declaring that "civilians will get no more rubber after their present tires have worn out," Mr. Batt pointed out that there were 1,000,000 tons of rubber on the road today and that the problem was "to make the best use of that rubber."

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and now in the United States Office of Scientific Research, said that there was an insufficient number of research workers and teachers to train technical workers for war production.

Duke Joins Firemen At Blaze in Nassau

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 29 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor joined firefighters yesterday in combatting a million dollar blaze which destroyed nearly a block of the Nassau business section.

Fourteen buildings were razed.

The Duchess of Windsor, President of the Bahamas Red Cross, personally directed the salvage of equipment from the Red Cross building.

British troops and American civilians formed volunteer fire-fighting parties.

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United States and Canada

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BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS.—Small farm house, running spring water; without modern conv.; elev. 1700 ft.; avail. July-August. Write Karl Putnam, 176 South St., Northampton, Mass.

BOSTON, 324 Beacon St.—1 large room furn. apartment; cool, refrigeration; refs. required. Open until 2 p. m. every day. Write DUBURON.

MAINE—Completely furnished cottage on beautiful lake; modern conveniences; fireplace; screened porch; quiet. Write Box B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. or Phone Lasell 5784.

NORTH FALMOUTH—Beautiful secluded modern 6-room cottage, directly on Cataumet Bay; enclosed porch; gas kitchen; boat; 3 large bedrooms; 1 mile to village; moderate rent for long season. Gustavus Pratt, 71 Ocean St., North Quincy, Mass. Pres. 0534.

SAND HILL, Scituate, Mass., 167 Turner Rd.—Water-front cottage, 4 large bedrooms, all modern conveniences; screened porches. Asp. 2286.

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NEW YORK CITY—Airy, cool, comfortable, private; cultured atmosphere; 2 unusual rooms, 1 with private shower. Apt. 72, 601 W. 115th.

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DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
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SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
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On Route 3 to White Mts.

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Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY STORE
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ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

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McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
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(Continued)

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REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5574 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 7370—7379

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3984.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service; promptness, neatness, accuracy.

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Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

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LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woolies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

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CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet, sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON.—Sunny room with kitchenette, enamel cooker, some furniture; also furnished room. H. and C. 45, Russell Road, W. 14.

England

LONDON

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The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING **Days** STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

Having told you about paints, heaters, tools and lamps
Kindly note: among the 1001 articles stocked are "Locks, bolts and bars"
DAVID ELLEY LTD.
496, Streatham High Road, S. W. 16
Phone Pollards 4929
The "Safe James" Fire is Grate at 18/6

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal,
Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
13, Westmoreland Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

INDECISION is a very near relative to unhappiness. — STANLEY MILLS.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Toucan Got Its Name?

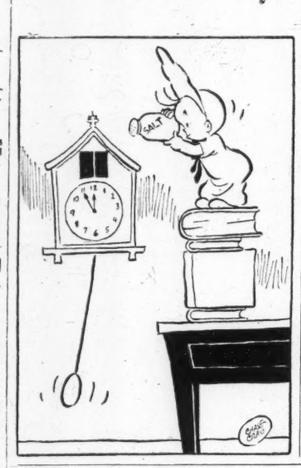
The toucan is a tropical American bird noted for its immense beak. The Brazilian name of this bird is tucano, in an attempt to imitate the warning cry, resembling "to-ca'no, to-ca'no" given by the bird posted as sentinel while the rest of the flock is feeding. The bill of the toucan is truly remarkable, for it may be as much as 24 inches long, and is as large at the base as is the supporting head. If the bill were as heavy as it looks, toucans would spend most of their time standing on their heads. It is, however, only a thin shell, spongy within, having great strength with little weight. When roosting, the bill generally is rested on the bird's back. **W. P. Keasbey**

The toucan, with bill that is
nearly incredible,
Will make a repast from most
anything edible!

Cabbages and Kings

• British architects are working on a two-year scheme for rebuilding Britain after the war. • Tin being scarce in Germany, foods are being canned in phosphated steel with no tin. • Whale meat is now used in some German sausages. • Far outranking Egypt's Great Pyramid, Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State has been called the most massive structure erected by man. • British military rations, which at outbreak of war were much higher than civilian rations, have been reduced to narrow the gap.

Little Chauncey



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Rural Tranquillity

Readers are cordially invited to contribute to this Camera Club feature. Glossy prints are preferred and regular rates will be paid for all accepted photographs.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bormann, Martin (märˈ-tēn bôrˈ-män) — Successor to Rudolph Hess as chief executive of the Chancellery of the Nazi Party.

Coello, Col. José P. (hō-sāˈ kō-āˈ-yō)—Chief of the Bolivian Air Force.

Kállay, Nicholas — Popular spelling for Miklós Kállay—(miˈ-klōsh käl'-loi)—Premier of Hungary.

Manzanar (măn-zäˈ-nēr)—Community in California for enemy aliens.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Alma-Ata (älˈ-mȧ-äˈ-tȧ)—Capital of Kazak republic, Soviet Russia.

Attu (ăt-tōōˈ)—Island of the Aleutian group, southwest of Alaska.

Kamchatka (kăm-chätˈ-kȧ)—Peninsula off the coast of Siberia.

Nanchang (nänˈ-chängˈ)—City of Kiangsi Province, China.

Piraeus—or Peiraeus — (pīrēˈ-ŭs)—Port of Athens.

Sverdlovsk (svĕrd-lôfskˈ)—Capital of Ural area, Soviet Russia.

Tulagi (tōō-läˈ-gē)—Capital of the Solomon Islands.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"Me and the Robin . . ."
(The Albina Subchaser)

Portland, Ore.

There's a robin nesting at Albina.

Among the timbers on the scaffolding on Way Number 4, within 6 feet of the clamorous iron shell of Hull 58, less than 10 feet from the runway of a snorting hoisting crane, amid the ear-spliting din of riveters and chippers, the mother bird sits quietly on four fragile eggs, and with bright, interested eyes watches an army of workmen.

And there's a tight-lipped, steely-eyed rigger named Ward (Toughy) De Lashmutt, who watches over the robin like a worried mother ostrich. De Lashmutt built a sheet-metal roof over the nest to keep out the rain. In his lunch bucket he carries birdseed, cuttlebone, and lettuce leaves along with his raw-meat sandwiches. The sandwiches are for himself.

De Lashmutt is growing thin. "I ain't getting any sleep," he says. "All night long I keep worrying about something happening to that bird when I'm off shift. I get to thinking what am I going to do when them four babies hatch out. Me and the robin gotta teach them to fly and all that. All the time I gotta watch them boilermakers. They keep wanting to feed the robin cake and stuff like that. It ain't good for her. I just can't figger why she wanted to build a nest in a crazy place like that anyway when there's plenty of nice, quiet, safe, green trees all around here."

Day by day Toughy De Lashmutt grows more peaked. But the robin is getting fat.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: They say listening in as a monitor on the short waves is as much fun as living on a rural party line, and you get money for it.

St. Louis Star-Times: It costs so much to make history that we are in favor of abandoning it. The world could get along quite nicely, thank you, without history.

Punch ©: Hitler boasts that he has not claimed three days off duty since 1933. But few of us are so sure of retiring so early.

A Verse for Today . . .

Also I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—ISA. 6:8

In Lighter Vein

Help These Days

"By Jove, Mac, you've holed in one!"

"Aweel, it saves wear and tear on ma wee ball."—Tit-Bits.

By-product of Wait

Plumber: "I know I'm late, but I got here as quick as I could."

Householder: "Oh, that's all right—while we waited for you I taught my two little boys to swim."—Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.

Didn't Stretch

A borrower complained that a Farm Security Administration supervisor in Philadelphia erred in making out a budget for him.

"It doesn't allow enough for food," he declared. "Along about two months ago food supplies got skimpier and skimpier. Until then I was eating all right."

Investigation showed that the borrower "along about two months ago," married a widow with five children.—Grit.

Automatic Rifles

An automatic rifleman, firing short bursts and taking fresh aim after each burst, can fire from 100 to 125 well-aimed shots a minute.

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, New York City

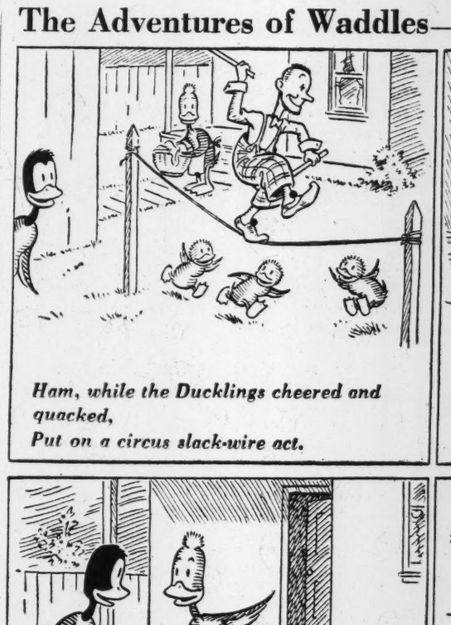
Tropical Silhouette

Reminder

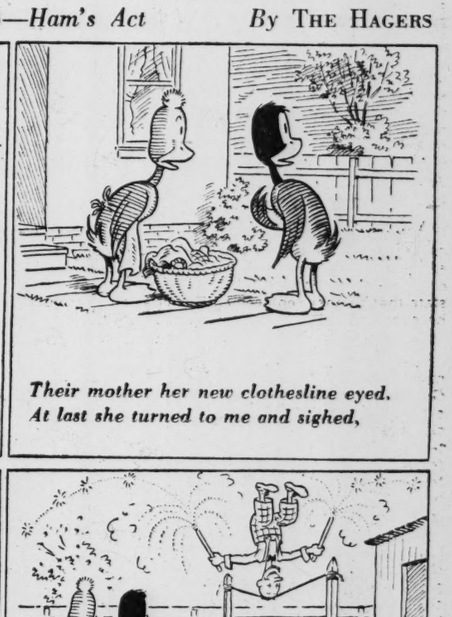
Bishop Vincent, who later became the founder of the Chautauqua movement, was accustomed to travel much as a Methodist preacher and particularly as a bishop. His farewell to his boys was usually in these terms: "My sons, I want you to be good boys while I am gone. If you are tempeted to do wrong, remember who your daddy is." True to his hope, his sons did grow up to become earnest, responsible men. When the time came for their father to retire from the high office to which his church had elevated him, the sons had achieved honors for themselves. To console their father for the loss of his proud position, they sent him a telegram ending with the words: "Remember whose daddy you are!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ham's Act*

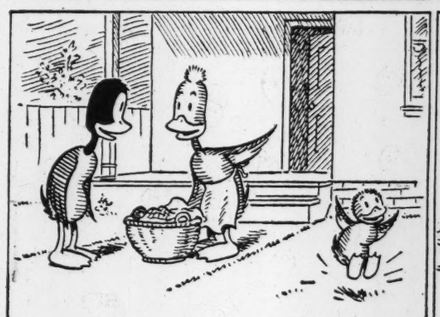
By THE HAGERS



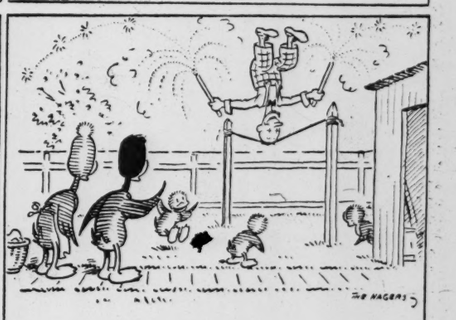
Ham, while the Ducklings cheered and quacked,
Put on a circus slack-wire act.



Their mother her new clothesline eyed.
At last she turned to me and sighed,



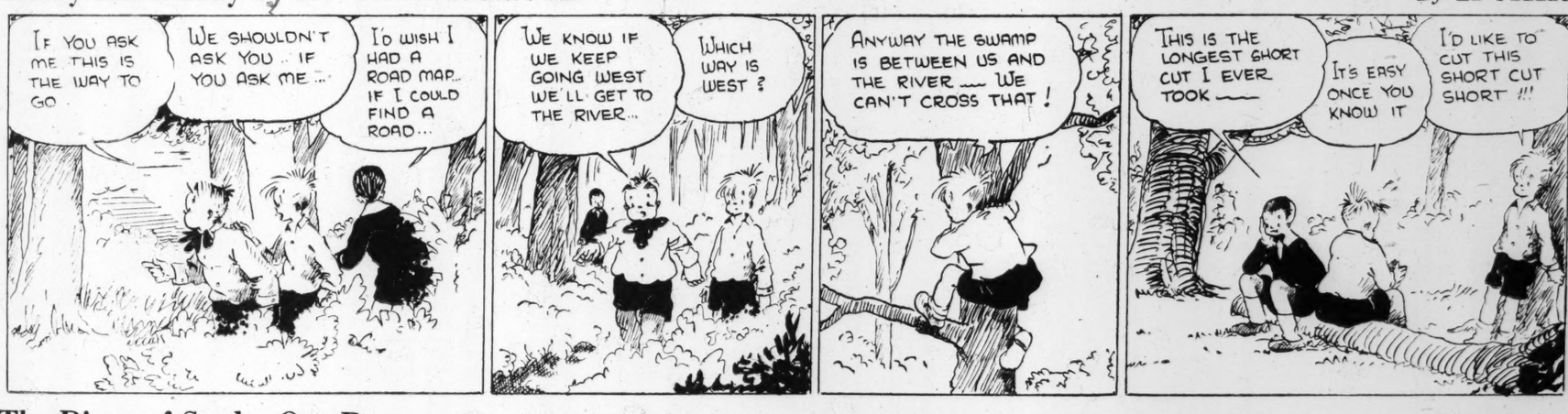
"Do you think I should make it clear
That Monday is our washday here?"



"Ham's watch," I quacked, "puts time to rout.
It's July Fourth to him, no doubt!"

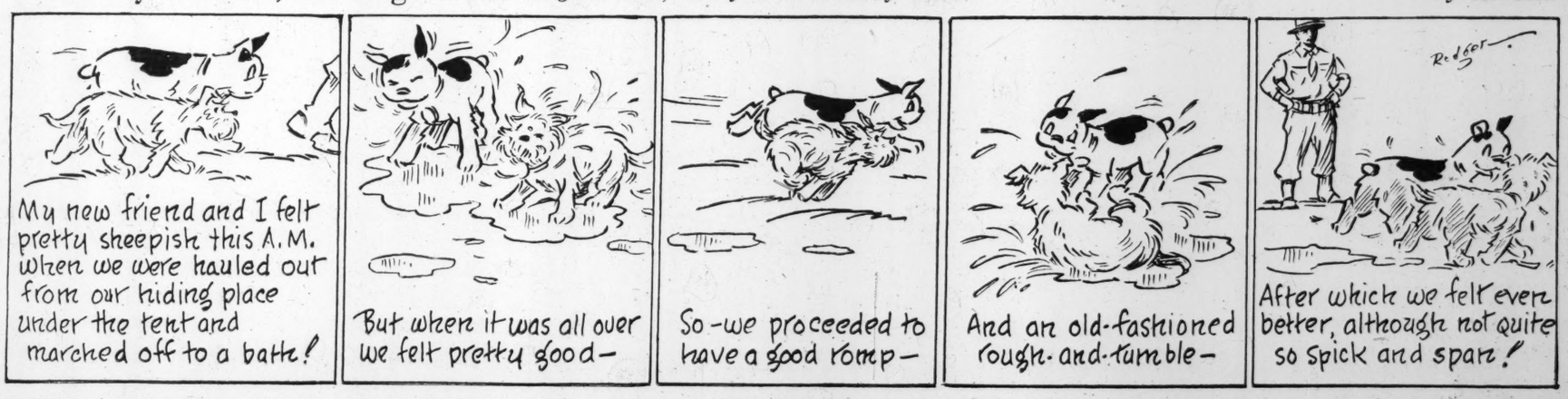
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Not-So-Short Cut*

By LE PELLEY


IF YOU ASK ME THIS IS THE WAY TO GO
WE SHOULDN'T ASK YOU .. IF YOU ASK ME ...
I'D WISH I HAD A ROAD MAP.. IF I COULD FIND A ROAD...
WE KNOW IF WE KEEP GOING WEST WE'LL GET TO THE RIVER...
WHICH WAY IS WEST ?
ANYWAY THE SWAMP IS BETWEEN US AND THE RIVER — WE CAN'T CROSS THAT !
THIS IS THE LONGEST SHORT CUT I EVER TOOK —
IT'S EASY ONCE YOU KNOW IT
I'D LIKE TO CUT THIS SHORT CUT SHORT !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And the Sergeant Said, "They'll Do It Every Time!"*

By RODGERS


My new friend and I felt pretty sheepish this A.M. when we were hauled out from our hiding place under the tent and marched off to a bath!
But when it was all over we felt pretty good—
So-we proceeded to have a good romp—
And an old-fashioned rough-and-tumble—
After which we felt even better, although not quite so spick and span!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Saboteurs

It is time for redoubled alertness to man the barriers against sabotage. That is possibly the clearest impression created by the disclosures that two parties of Nazis, landed in the United States from submarines, have been caught.

Those barriers are much more than physical barricades. Defense is primarily mental; just as the motivation and methods of attack are first of all developed in the thinking of the Nazis and their dupes. The men put ashore in Florida and on Long Island had previously been taken to Germany and indoctrinated and trained.

That Hitler should have taken such trouble is hopeful in one aspect. It indicates that the recruiting of saboteurs in America has been difficult. But the men who landed had accomplices in the United States. It may be that there are more traitors than there are available explosives in America; the boxes of TNT may have been more important than the men who brought them ashore.

Certainly the whole episode should awaken Americans. How many Bundists are there who have been indoctrinated and organized for this sort of work? The very clever FBI has caught several batches of spies and there has been no big example of proven sabotage. But nobody knows how many have not been caught. And nobody will go to sleep who knows how vast is the task of defending at every point.

Even the physical barriers, barricades of barbed wire and concrete, will not be properly placed or alertly manned unless there be adequate awareness of the danger. Patrolling every half mile of beaches is a superhuman task—or one for more than human discernment about being in the right place at the right time.

How many German-Americans still give some credence to the Berlin shortwave, how many have been unconsciously indoctrinated in so far as Hitler could reach them with subtle blandishments of racial theories? Will this case awaken them to ask themselves how far they serve Hitler—without having to be landed from submarines?

Alertness to sabotage threats should not include suspicion or persecution of all German-Americans. Anyone who knows many German-Americans knows how few of them confuse a love of Germany with a belief in Naziism. Anyone who has seen the fine movie "The Invaders" will be confident that the strength of American liberty—like that of Canadian freedom in that picture—will by its very nature reject and overcome such attacks.

Workers Have Ideas

Just over three months ago Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board asked industries and labor to form labor-management committees in large war production plants to help increase the output of materials and equipment for the fighting forces.

At the time there were some misgivings as to how the plan would work out. Some industrialists or their spokesmen feared the committees would be used by unions to carve away the necessary authority of management.

There are now, however, approximately 800 such committees in existence, and the trade magazine "Mill & Factory" recently polled the managers of eighty-eight such plants as to the workings of the committees. More than nine out of ten said no attempt had been made by labor to use the committee as a means of encroaching on management functions. Very few found any effort to take credit for the plan on behalf of organized labor, though Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., had earlier proposed a system of industry councils in which labor and management groups for each industry would consult on means to achieve maximum output.

Furthermore, the replies to the magazine's questionnaire indicated that in a majority of cases the existence of a labor-management committee had stimulated the number of useful suggestions by employees, thus benefiting production, and three managers out of four said workers thus far had used the meetings in a sincere effort to increase production.

From this sampling of results it seems fair to deduce that employees doing the manual work in manufacturing plants often have ideas about how the work should be done and that it is generally worth while for management to listen to these ideas. Moreover, the response clearly indicates that American workers are genuinely interested in turning out the utmost production to defeat the Axis aggressors.

Soldiers Should Have Votes

Surely no man is better entitled to the right of suffrage than the one who is serving in the armed forces to defend it. Yet soldiers and sailors from many American States may, in effect, be disfranchised this year unless State governments are quick in providing practical methods to furnish them the ballot.

The difficulties were explained in an article Saturday on the first page of the second section of The Christian Science Monitor. Most States have laws permitting absentee voting—partly an outgrowth of the last war. But the problem in many instances is to make these workable and effective. With American soldiers going to such far-away places as Australia and Eritrea, the lapse of time in transmitting ballots and getting them back is a serious obstacle.

Many States could simplify their procedure considerably. Much of this must wait for legislative action, and legislatures do not meet till next year; but some steps could be taken by administrative officials. Similarly, the Army can assist by furnishing lists of names to the various State Secretaries of State for transmission to local election boards. The War Department has promised this sort of help.

In some States registration also is difficult if voters are out of the State on military service. This is an argument for systems of permanent registration and provision for absentee registration.

The soldier who wishes a vote should write to the Secretary of State of his home State if he wishes information about how to proceed. Then he should make sure that he is registered, and should ask for an absentee ballot, with instructions as to where to send it. Company commanders should give every help in this process, and mail containing soldier ballots should be expeditiously handled. Then Legislatures next year should make a study of their absentee voting laws to assure that they are as simple and speedy as they can safely be made.

Interim Report

Perhaps it is just as well that Mr. Churchill's visits to the United States no longer seem spectacular. Had the heads of these two nations exchanged such visits frequently in years past the practice would have betokened recognition by both countries of the importance of their common interests to the peace of the world. The comings and goings between London and Washington may well increase in time to come, even to a point where they will be hardly noticeable.

The joint statement issued by President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister is likewise less spectacular than those which followed earlier meetings. It is in the nature of an interim report.

From it one gathers that progress is being made with the over-all task of winning the war, though Egypt and the shipping problem are causing the auditors of the United Nations reports to use more red ink than they would like to. Shipbuilding is increasing, though evidently by no means matching the rate of sinkings. One likely inference from the report is that an improvement of the methods of combating the submarine menace must accompany the swelling schedules of ship construction. For this reason the Nazi statement that Germany's submarine attack on the United States is now "meeting fierce resistance" becomes an encouraging appendix to the Churchill-Roosevelt report.

The question of a second front is a subject of necessarily obscure statement. There is little doubt, however, that the striking power of the United Nations is developing rapidly, and that the European continent is going to witness it soon How soon?—that is the question But the enemy is even more anxious for a statement on this than are Americans and their allies.

Even had no storms broken on the battlefields, the report would offer little encouragement to complacency. "We have conducted our conferences with the full knowledge of the power and resourcefulness of our enemies." Still, the report does not reflect the sudden disquiet which characterizes popular reaction to current bad news. It seems a fairly accurate reflection of the actual over-all situation, which is one to inspire no jubilation, no despair, but a rededication of effort to an arduous task.

The United Nations doubtless agree with King Henry VI that "thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," but this has not slowed up the war production lines.

Unseaworthy

Our Readers Say—

Outing Sacrificed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For more than twenty years, in the month of June, fifteen or twenty ladies and gentlemen from the Cambridge Homes for the Aged, have been taken by automobile to the town of Lincoln for a lawn party.

The women of the First Church (Congregational-Unitarian) in that town have been their hostesses. There has been an outdoor program of music or of simple dramatics by the children of the community. After refreshments each of the guests has been given a bouquet. This annual excursion has been a source of much anticipation and pleasure to those in the Homes.

In the midst of plans for this year's party the Women's Society of the First Church received a letter. The men and women in the Homes had been talking the matter over. It seemed to them that they should sacrifice the pleasure of this outing in order to save tires and gasoline for the government. After a unanimous vote, they had requested their matron to write their decision to the Lincoln church.

This generous sacrifice impressed us in Lincoln so strongly that we thought your readers might be inspired by hearing of it.

Lincoln, Mass. G. W. S.

Helpful News Reports

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The "Save The Children International Union" has given me such hope and comfort that the humanities still survive in war-ridden Europe, that I am writing to thank you for bringing to your readers particulars listing the obligations for mankind designed to protect the children from the disasters of war,—as set out in The Declaration of Geneva on Feb. 28, 1924. I have been seeking such information.

This report reminds me of another incident in which The Christian Science Monitor carried the message of humanity's obligations and hopes from Geneva to the peoples of the world. It was on the occasion when the League of Nations met there in the autumn of 1929, and had among its representatives those two great peace-makers—Briand and Streseman—as well as many other friends of mankind.

After hearing the addresses of many of these fine statesmen being interpreted into the various languages required, I left that auditorium feeling that if only there were some medium at hand by which these prayers and plans for Defense of Humanity could be expressed and explained—that all could understand with one accord.

To my joy and relief when we reached the pavement outside the League of Nations Building there was a delightfully picturesque friendly Swiss gentleman selling The Christian Science Monitor. Here was the answer. The need was fully met, and once again one felt truly blessed by the work carried forth to all parts of the earth by this newspaper.

Toronto, Canada M. J. P.

Ukrainian National Association

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Ukrainian National Association, Inc., is an American organization, organized over forty-eight years ago, whose purpose has been to provide insurance benefits to its members, and to help the Ukrainian-American immigrant to become assimilated in the American democratic way of life.

Not only has this organization "a very credible past record and during most of its history has worked in accordance with American traditions," as stated by Mr. Markham in his articles in The Christian Science Monitor, but also the present conduct and activities of the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., its officers and members, clearly evidences a consistent loyal adherence to our American Government and its democratic ideals and institutions in every respect. It also clearly manifests its absolute abhorrence of any totalitarian ideologies or influence and subversive un-American activities.

The Ukrainian National Association, Inc., its subordinate assemblies and its membership, have not only very actively contributed and co-operated with the American Red Cross, but are also at the present time contributing very generously and co-operating wholeheartedly. It also has been and is now carrying on a very active and extensive campaign for the sale of War Bonds among its membership. The Association itself has bought United States Government Bonds and War Bonds in the sum upwards of $1,500,000 which constitutes an investment of about twenty-five per cent of all the assets of the organization.

The Supreme Executive Committee of the said association, on December 13th, 1941, passed a resolution which was published in the official organ of the association both in Ukrainian and in English, which reads in part as follows:

> The war, which was forced upon our country, levies new duties, new tasks on all of us. To attain victory, all our efforts, our work, all our endeavors, all our thoughts must be directed to one end, to the defense of our country. Because victory requires not half-measures, no middle-grounders, no half-means, but full and complete strengthening of all our efforts.

Furthermore, the Ukrainian National Association, Inc., has always jealously guarded those American democratic principles upon which it was founded and prospered. Said organization is not connected in any way or controlled by any organization or persons except by the members themselves through their duly elected delegates who elect the officers of said association at quadrennial conventions. The association has taken every precaution and safeguard to prevent any members of any subversive organization from becoming an officer thereof.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
N. MURASZKO, President
D. HALYCHYN, Secretary

Jersey City, N. J.

Keep Tabby In at Night

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At this season of the year the old problem of birds and cats presents itself. Loyalty to these two general favorites can be reconciled to a great extent—at the expense of a little care and thought.

The use of a bell on the cat's neck is a time-honored idea, and has some good points to recommend it. If a bell is used, it should be fastened to a very narrow, easily stretched elastic, loose enough for the insertion of two fingers between the neck and the collar. This guards against possible strangulation in case the cat is caught by the collar, since the elastic will stretch and pull over the head.

However, some cats learn to walk without ringing a bell; and a bell is no protection to nestlings, or to roosting grown birds, which are practically helpless in the dark. As cats are well known to prefer the night or early morning hours for hunting, a very effectual method is to keep the cat confined indoors from early evening until at least 10 o'clock the following morning. By that time the early morning activities of the birds will be over, and if the cat is released after a good hearty breakfast—all he can eat and a little left over—the birds will, in most cases, stand a good chance of safety for the rest of the day.

This plan calls for care and patience. But no cat or bird lover will be likely to think the price too high. FELINOPHILUS

Brookline, Mass.

Abuse of a Utility?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us have more of the keen joyous humor of "Bird Seed on a Ping-Pong Ball" to heal this abuse of a vital utility.

Most people I know never turn on their radios except to get a few tones of one of our really fine violinists.

We have to keep at these abuses until some correction is made. I rejoice in your approach.

Jacksonville, Fla. R. A. O

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Iowa's Corn Is a War Plant

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

Iowa may claim more war plants per capita than any other State in the Union, because every cornstalk has become a war plant and Iowa is the world's chief corn country. Its corn raisers don't send the products of their plants direct to the battlefronts. They put them into pigs, which do go to war. Also, into cattle and chickens. Iowa's food production has jumped by 40 per cent.

Iowans, in addition to gathering eggs for victory, also work in new ordnance plants. Every few minutes during the busy hours of each day you may see busses filled with workers leaving Des Moines for a war factory occupying an area twenty-four miles square.

A few days before I visited Des Moines, the IACOS had held a conference there, at the Chamber of Commerce. Now the IACOS are not an Indian tribe as one might suspect in "the Hawkeye State," nicknamed after Big Chief Black Hawk, but the Iowa Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries. The convention took as its general subject, "Iowa's Place in the War Program," and discussed such matters as priorities, rationing, politics, housing, salvaging. The main address was on "America and the War."

This conference seems to exemplify the prevailing attitude of Iowans. Many ordinary subjects were discussed, but all in relation to the war. Naturally, there was "entertainment," too; it was provided by "The Song Fellows." Advertising, likewise, was given consideration, as were jobs and war time promotions. In a word, the people of the Corn State are doing many of the things they did last year, only doing them harder and more intently. When it seems necessary, they will undoubtedly do still more—even to the limit.

* * *

The Iacos Bulletin of last month says, "Our old friend John Zerbe of Williamsburg greets you all. As a Methodist pastor he has a record of nearly fifty-four years of service. In every community where he has served he has also been active in community clubs. With 2,108 Sunday services as his record he is striving to equal the 2,130 games played by Lou Gehrig. He says, by the way, that Lou did not play in snowdrifts or walk to first with water two-thirds the way up on his gum-boots."

Mr. Zerbe can personally remember most of Iowa's history. As a matter of fact, the State had barely come of age when he was born. He is typical of its development. His Williamsburg with its 1,350 inhabitants is the kind of small town in which most Iowans live. The whole State, though exceptionally prosperous, has just one settlement with 100,000 inhabitants and only four more with 50,000 each. Pastor Zerbe's town is on a railroad, as most of Iowa's settlements. As a matter of fact, no Hawkeye village, lies more than twelve miles from a railway station.

The country about Williamsburg, especially to the north, is marvelously fertile. Its fields are among the most productive in the world. So is the whole of Iowa. Its boast of possessing a fourth of America's Grade-A farm land is well founded.

Near Pastor Zerbe's town is Amana, the scene of one of the most remarkable experiments in Christian Communism ever tried. Amana's Communism has vanished, but it remains a strikingly prosperous German community. More than one group of men and women went to Iowa to try out noble social experiments. Only a few tens of miles away is a Dutch community, Pella, whose seal is *In Deo Spes Nostra et Refugium* (In God is our hope and refuge). In it is a college, every student of which volunteered for the Civil War. Not many miles north is another excellent college, at Grinnell, founded by religious pioneers. All about, extending even above the prodigiously high cornstalks that cover the land, are seen church steeples. Half of all the Iowans—men, women and children—are church members.

Unusual attention is given to rural education. At Mount Pleasant, lying on Big Creek, which flows into ill-named Skunk River, "an ideal day brought thirty rural schools marching or with floats, to celebrate Achievement Day. Two thousand country boys and girls participated or attended, and all were served lunch." The reader can imagine for himself what those floats presented in the way of tall corn, fat hogs, productive chickens, fast-growing calves, fruit, vegetables, home work and community enterprises.

And what was the background of that graphic, moving picture? It was an average, annual farm income of $2,463 as compared to America's general farm average of $1,112. It was level plains, lush fields, model stock, abounding rivers, and primacy among all States in corn and oat production, hog and cattle production on farms, and percentage of farm land "improved," meaning scientifically cultivated. In addition to that and giving value to it all, is harmony and goodwill. Whence came those 2,000 children representing thirty schools? Among other places, from the towns of Rome, London, Salem, Swedesburg. And not very far away was Pulaski, Boston, Denmark, Moravia, Batavia and Moscow. Iowans come from everywhere.

They seem unusually homogeneous, but that is due to good will rather than physical origins. Their grandfathers and grandmothers originated in many different lands.

* * *

Most of Iowa's progress and unification has been achieved within the memory of old timers. I was vividly reminded of the newness of it all in Des Moines. As I bought a paper from a rather wistful, meager man, I asked him how he was getting on. "All right," he said, "I make about 70 cents a day by working from 6 in the morning till 7 at night." As we chatted along, he told me about himself and remarked, "I may quit soon on an old age pension. I guess I'll get it. I never break any laws, even though I am an Indian." And he really was! His grandfathers owned that whole State up to 112 years ago.

It is such tangible facts as that which determine the Iowans' outlook. With their own hands, that is, with their plows, schools and churches, with their hard work, personal initiative and neighborliness they have converted an Indian hunting ground into what they consider "the most favored and prosperous place on the face of the globe—all in three generations. They see every day that they've made a good world and wonder why others don't do the same.

Iowa is largely free from race conflict. I saw a striking example of this on a train. The conductor had to delay his streamliner a moment in order to enable a large, rather bewildered, heavily-laden, and somewhat tardy group of Mexican women and children to surge into it. Finally, he got them settled and the train darted away. I fairly trembled to think what he would say about the ineptness of those simple beet-weeders, who held up an express. Finally, he expressed his feelings. What he said was, "Awfully cute kids, ain't they?"

The workers going from Des Moines in bus-loads to the war plant were earnest and friendly like that. White and Negro sat together and talked amiably. There were almost as many women as men, all, of course, wearing badges. Young girls seemed to work beside their mothers and aunts. Their tasks were new to them. As they waited and rode together they exchanged experiences. One girl said, "I'm catching on all right and don't get so tired now!" Another announced, "I've been promoted already from 45 to 49 cents an hour!" A third boasted, "I'm not afraid of the machines any more." Among the women workers were a teacher, a waitress, a store clerk, and a hotel chambermaid.

One very serious woman who seemed to be serving as a kind of supervisor said, "I like it better'n any work I ever had. The only thing I can't stand is when there's a delay and we don't get the day's job done!" She was exceedingly loyal and practical. That's the Iowan's war attitude. They will see that the job gets done.

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